No. 412.

## MARRIAGES.

At the Registrar General's Office, on Monday, the 14th May, 1883, EDWARD S. WOLFZ, of Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., to Miss ROSE MAT-THEW of Sydney, N.S.W.

On March 29th, by the Revd. J. Moore, D.D., WM. GEORGE PEARNE, R.N.R., commanding S.S. Arabic, of the Occidental and Oriental Company, to ELEANOR, only daughter of John Fitzgibbon Geary, Esq., M.D., of Marathon Park, Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT, ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

IT was CERVANTES, the brilliant author of "Don Quixote," who satirically 'remarked that "all persons are not discreet enough to take things by the right handle." To none of our local political, commercial and social reformers can this somewhat unique satire be more justly applied than to Mr. F. BULKELEY Jourson, unofficial member of the Legislative Council, Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c. It has been currently reported for some time past that Mr. JOHNSON will shortly take a permanent farewell of the Colony, and as we have good reasons for believing that this report is substantially correct, it will not be out of place to indulge in a general survey, and see for what benefits and improvements we are indebted to the honourable gentleman who came amongst us with such a flourish of trumpets more than two years

When Mr. Bulkeley Jourson first posed at the Legislative Council meetings as an advocate of progressive measures, a radical reformer in the true sense of the term, we rejoiced greatly that the strength of the representatives of the public interests in the councils of the government had been so materially reinforced. The temporary occupant of the throne of "the princely house" lost no time in showing that he fully intended taking a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the Governor." colony, and the exposition of his general Our new Governor has been here for some views were, according to hirown showing, based on principles of such an enlightened and a liberal character that we felt justified in indulging in the hope that at last the routine of governmental red tape and arbitrary obstruction would receive Unfortunately our anticipations

wever practically realised. It is the mark of a great mind to bearm in matter of real weight and importance, and of a weak one to be inflexible in little things. Men. of actual ability who accomplish great works in this world do not bother themselves with paltry squabbles, or induige in remote and visionity aims; the mark out the course they have to follow and the work they have to accomplish, and steadily persevere through all difficulties until success crowns their efforts. Mr. Bulkeley Johnson quickly proved himself the reverse of all this; he introduced and propounded many sensible measures of practical reform, wasting many valuable hours in showering the fragrance of his polished elequence on the desert air of the Council Chamber, wearying and worrying unappreciative and wearied legislators, who were quite unable to follow the honourable gentleman's flights of fancy, but, excepting in private and personal squabbles of the Eirzi v. HAYLLAR description, the decision and determination of the man of action were painfully conspicuous by their absonce; and as a result, at the end of two years a political career, which might have been made the envy of his compeers, is unmarked by a single noteworthy action and can only be set down as a most disappointing failure. The self constituted representative of public interests who relies solely on fair words is like one who feeds the sick with an empty spoon and talks all the time about grue! Mr. Johnson has been incessantly talking, feeding the public with long drawn-out harangues advocating improvements and reforms, but his exertions have never gone beyond the region of empty words; he meant well no doubt, but he lacked the necessary discretion "to take things b the right handle."

We have frequently expressed our belief that Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON Was a well no reformer, whose want of success rapely ray in the fact that his pretensions far exceeded his abililes. This, we think, has been shown on many occasions, and we need only refer to the Tramway in proof of our assertion. When this measure was first brought forward the sanguine promoter confidently spoke of the whole business being settled within a few months. His overweening self-confidence blinded his better judgment, for we see that the tramway system has not yet become an accomplished fact and from Mr. Tourson's latest utterances on the subject, we should imagine that the realisation of the honourable gentleman's hopes in that direction is as far off as ever, In looking round the island we are unable to see one single improvement for which we are indebted to this legislator from whom so much was expected. And yet Mr. BULKELEY JOHNson has not been going about Hongkong Dues, Emigration fees Junk licenses, and for over two years with his eyes shut. We the Stamp Act " we read :-frankly concede that he has brought forward many schemes of reform and improvement well worthy of the attention of both the Government and the public, and to differences with Sir John Porz Hismans which apparently occupied a great deal of his spare time, he never made an op-

portunity of following up his practical

suggestions. In his celebrated oration at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on March 14th, Mr. Johnson made the following observations, some of which are deserving of especial attention:---

"I need not tell you" said the honorable mem-

ber, "that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are not representative in any sense. We are nominated by the Government, we have no real power, we cannot exercise any effective control over expenditure, and there is left to us only a very modified power of protest. We for the most part attend the meetings of the Council simply to register the foregone conclusions of the Executive, which conclusions are very often merely those of some departmental, clerk in the Colonial Office. I think this is a state of things which in the present advanced position of the colony should not be allowed to continue, and I have taken this opportunity of referring Colony. I would ask if it would have been possible for an administration of mischievous incapacity to stay the progress of necessary public education, and deprive us of an adequate supply of water during its full term of office? And though I desire to speak with all respect of the able men who are now administering the affairs of the colony, and who are doing their best to make up the lee-way of the past five years there is much required to be done which is not in their programme or possibly within their power. I would ask what is at the present moment the pressing want of this colony, and I reply it is elbow room for the increasing population and the numerous industries that would probably find a home here if they were fostered. by the Government, especially at a time when the suicidal policy of the Chinese this matter during the administration of the new

considerable time, but as yet we have heard nothing of the "energetic action" advocated by Mr. Johnson, for the amelioration of what are undoubtedly serious grievances. Can the honourable gentleman do nothing to inaugurate a movement which may tend to induce the Government to grant the residents of Hongkong some measure of control-over their own affairs? Can nothing be done by such an influential citizen to make the Secretary State recognise the necessity of making the Legislative Council in some sense a representative body? In the interests government as well as of the public, Mr. Johnson should see way, as a member of the Council, to officially bring before Sir George Bowen the absolute necessity which exists for more "elbow room" by an ever increasing population! In all these measures, the success of which would make M JOHNSON in reality a public benefactor, he may safely rely on the hearty support of the community and the press.

If Mr. Bulkeley Johnson desires to place his name on the scroll of fame as a practical benefactor of the colony of Hongkong he will have to do more than make mere suggestions, however valuable they may The reforms indicated in several of the honourable genileman's public addresses are admittedly improvements which would materially enhance the commercial prospects of the island, effect important social requirements and generally benefit the public at large. But to accomplish any or either of these projects requires prompt and decided action. The fashioned and unwieldy machine of colonial government—colonial governmental mismanagement would perhaps be more accurate—has been running so long in the present groove, that the drivers of the concern may object strongly to anything the shape of modern innovations. Objections founded on self interest are not to be removed by the windy platitudes of even such an accomplished rhetorician as Mr. BULERLEY JOHNSON; a resolute movement headed by the chless and supported by the general body of the community the only means likely to lead to the desired improvements. With Governor Bowks in favor of enlightened reform much might be accomplished. However, we are not particularly sanguine of anything for the public weal bescheme, which originated with Mr. Johnson, ing achieved through Mr. Johnson. He has so frequently promised to electrify us with the Fame, and I think I shall be supported by his wonderful schemes for the public benefit, all of which have ended as they began in idle words, that we have lost all confidence. The honorable gentleman's public 'career in Hongkong has been one long continued failure : he was "never discreet enough to know how to take things by the right handle!" and he apparently has yet to learn that Heaven never helps the men who will not act

> In the last annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce under the heading "Taxation on Trade, Harbour and Light

Your Committee have had under their consideration the various taxes upon trade levied in the Colony. The first subject which has engaged its attention has been that of Light dues, and it will be seen from the figures given in the apwe can only regret that probably owing pendix that there is a just ground upon which to claim a modification of the present tariff. The Income from this source from 1875 to

cluding the cost of erection of the lighthouses, amounted to \$88,705,33 leaving a surplus derived from Light dues, which are really a tax upon shipping, of \$24,584.88. The surplus of income over expenditure in 1881 was \$13,289.24. Your Committee have addressed the Government on the subject, but no reply has yet been received

Legislative Council. On this subject the Chairman of the Chamber, the Hon. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON,

at the meeting held on March 14th, said:-"The only other subject matter to which I need allude is that which concerns the taxation of trade, and I think that here also the Chamber will confirm what the committee has done in drawing the attention of the Government to the revenue the Colony derives from this source. myself am of opinion that the Colony should not tax vessels at all for the purpose of light dues. I see no more reason why the Colony should tax ships coming here for lights than that a confectioner should tax people who come into her shop to the subject because I think that with the for gas, when she knows that the more light she advent of a new Governor some steps should | throws upon the delicacies she has to offer the be taken to obtain some measure of control more likely is her business to prove profitable: over our own affairs. Had there been any I think, considering the large interests dependent popular element in the Government of the on this harbour being made a depôt for shipping, it is expedient to do all we can to invite ships to come here and not tax them to keep them away,"

Mr. Granville Sharp, certainly one of. works, to postpone measures of sanitation and the most enlightened political economists ever identified with this colony, whose views apparently differed widely from those enunciated so forcibly by the honourable Chairman, made the following observa-

"Especial reference has been made on this occasion and on the occasion of the last meeting, and also in the Legislative Council, to the oppressive character of the light dues in Hongkong. same objection, a much morestrenuous objection, in fact an almost universal opposition, was made in the colony many years since to the introduction of the Stamp Act, which is also mentioned in the report as a tax upon trade. Is there any Government is driving them away from China. I tax levied upon the colony which is not a tax on I would ask for what good reason it is that this | trade? Are we not all here as traders? Are there town is divided into two parts by the suspension | any interests in the colony, except those of the of our direct communications. What we require | Government, that are not identified with trade? are reclamations along the entire sea front, and And, therefore are not all taxes on trade? a widened praya made continuous from Belcher's It is unfortunate that we have nothing else Bay in the West to Causeway Bay in the East. | to tax but trade. No one stays here any longer If we managed our own affairs how long would I than he can possibly help. As soon as he has it be before a tramway which is proposed for | done his trading he goes away, and very seldom streets which are too narrow for it would run for | does he leave his funds invested in property the whole length of a continuous praya, and be- | here. I therefore venture to say that the taxes fore the malarious swamp at Causeway Bay of Hongkong are essentially taxes on trade. would be converted into a flourishing township? The trade of the colony is carried on principally hope some energetic action may be taken in in steamers, of which we have some 2,500,000 tons annually arriving here. The amount of tonnage of sailing vessels is now comparatively very insignificant. The tax which a steamer calling here pays—I speak under correction as I am not quite au fait in such matters-but I reckon that the tax which a steamer like the Coptic pays for light dues, which is the only taxshe pays, is one fortieth of one per cent. of her value. The tax which the Powan pays on her 150 trips a year, \$1.000, is perhaps a tax of some one per cent, on the value of the steamer. and one fifth or one sixth of one per cent, on the capital of the company. Therefore the tax upon steamers for light dues amounts in the case of those steamers which make the fewest trips to something like one fortieth of one per cent., and in the highest and most unreasonable case—(for surely something might be done to reduce the tax on the Powan)—to one fifth of one per cent, upon capital of the company. Those steamers which arrive some 20 or 25 times in the year would pay about the same amount, or one fifth part of one per cent, upon their value. Now the only other taxes we have are assessed taxes and the Crown rent. What do our assessed taxes and the Crown tent amount to on the property invested in Hongkong? They amount to from two to five per cent per annum. On well situated property they amount to two per cent., and on properly to the eastwardin reference to the disabilities of which our chairman has so suitably spoken-taxes in many cases amount to five per cent., per annum Therefore I say as compared with the taxes on shipping our taxes upon property amount to from twenty-five times to eighty times as much The shipping, moreover, if it is not found to pay in Hongkong, can safely be transferred to some more profitable place. other hand, is situated in Hongkong and must remain here in good times and bad, in. fair weather and in foul. The taxes on shipping moreover, are levied on those who are absent from or unconnected with the colony; the taxes upon property are almost entirely levied ourselves. If there is a surplus upon the light dues of one cent. per ton might it not be very suitably appropriated in realising that long of and long desired object-the ighting of Gap Rock. In Sir Richard Mac-Donnell's time an attempt was made to carry out this project, but a difficulty arose with regard to the Chinese. They desired to have entire control of the matter, which of course was thought believe it is the opinion of shipmasters in general that such a light is required. If the fund is found sufficient after that is accomplished, should we not have an intemational effort for the lighting of that terrible series of rocks known as the Pratas Shoals. matter has been referred to by many boards which have sat to inquire into the circumstances of wrecks which have occurred there, frequently

> to be accomplished than the reduction of the tax of one cent per ton upon shipping." Apparently determined to have the last word in the discussion, a distinguishing peculiarity which has on many previous occasions been commented on, Mr. JOHNSON availed himself of his position as chairman to criticise Mr. Sharp's speech, and in the of the Light Dues.

with sad and terrible loss of life. Other places

are interested besides Hongkong, and the work

would have to be done by an international effort.

but if a suitable contribution were given by the

colony there is little doubt it might be carried

out. The Gap Rock could be lighted at com-

paratively small expense. Doubtless an arrange-

ment could be made with the Dock Company

saying that there are even more important works

for the weekly relief and supply of the light by

the views of the Chamber, upon reflection,

course of this criticism observed :---"With regard to what I said as to my own individual opinion as to the impolicy of taxing yessels at all in this larbour, he (Mr. Sharp) says any surplus should be devoted to the construction of more lighthouses. That remark does not affect the principle we maintained. If it can be shown that more lighthouses are needed then let the Colonial Government apply the surplus of light dues to that purpose, but that is a widely different thing from allowing that surplus to go into the general revenue, a practice which, so ar as I know, is not adopted in any civilized nation

The report of the committee was then, after a few words from the Hon, P. Ryan; 1881 was \$112.200.25, while the expenditure, in- | unanimously adopted.

From a document forwarded to us by His Excellency the Governor, it would appear that the committee of the Chamber of Commerce have promptly followed up the public expression of their views, by waiting upon Sir George Bowen at Government although the question has been discussed in the House and suggesting either a reduction or a total abolition of the Light Dues and certain other charges on shipping. What was said or done by the deputation of the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion referred to, we can only guess, as, for reasions which under all circumstances are not particularly difficult to comprehend, e thouble press had no intimation that such a course was contemplated. However, from the tenor of Sir George Bowen's reply, it may be safely assumed that the arguments adduced in favor of the abolition of the Light Dues, or as the Honourable F. BULKELEY JOHNSON prefers to put it-the abolition of an unjust tax on trade, were identical with the views con--tained in the report and in the speech of the Chairman, printed above. We also assume that the Governor declined pledge himself on the definite decision, but promised to give the matter his best consideration. question has no doubt been carefully gone into by His Excellency, and even-

tually the petition of the Chamber of Commerce hasbeen rejectedina most elaborate manifesto, issued on the 11th inst. As Lord KIMBERLEY stated some eighteen months ago that while there were so many much needed public works in the Colony still to be undertaken he would not be ready to sanction any measures diminishing the source of revenue, the refusal of Governor Bowky to take any steps towards the abolition or reduction of any form of existing taxation, could scarcely come in the light of a surprise to those who had thoughtfully considered our present financial position, and the many necessary improvements the ever increasing wants of the colony have rendered indispensable. The inconsistency of the Hon. Bulkeley Johnson, who has incessantlybeen urging upon the Government and on the community the desirability of undertaking most expensive and gigantic schemes in the shape of wider streets, extended praya wall, reclamation of the swamp at Causeway Bay, and other undertakings of a similar character, in constituting himself the special advocate of the remission of a just, necessary and unusually lenient tax which presses hardly on no particular interests, is one of the most glaring anomalies in a public career which has been a striking anomaly from beginning to end. How men of business like the members of the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce could ever have expected an accomplished and experienced practical politician like Sir GEORGE BOWEN to favor such a crude and manifestly unfair measure of class taxation on the shipping using our harbor for commercial purposes, must be an enigma even to themselves. But did they ever anticipate a favorable result? scarcely consider it probable, excepting in the case of the Chairman, whose Utopian notions must not be judged by the same standard as the views of ordinary men of the world. And yet the action of the Chamber of Commerce has done some good. It has elicited from the Governor what may be considered the basis of His Excellency's political programme. GEORGE BOWEN'S reply to the Light Dues deputation is something more than a mere decision on the points raised by that body. It defines perhaps somewhat vaguely in several instances, the broad lines on

which our new ruler intends to govern the colony. It is a manly declaration of a liberal and enlightened policy which, if carried out-"ay, there's the rub"-will make this dot on the ocean a model to all other colonies, and entitle Sir. George Bowen to the eternal gratitude of the community and the distinguished consideration of Her Majesty's Government. We append a copy of this important document and as space will not permit us to deal fairly in one issue with the many questions touched upon by the Governor, we shall devote attention to the various subjects of public importance in a series of articles carefully reviewing andanalysing the most remarkable, of these projects of practical

The following is the reply of His Excellency to the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce:---

Gentlemen -I have great pleasure in receiving this deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, the most important public body in Hongkong, which is celebrated not less as a great emporium of inde, than as a Naval and Military Station of the first class. It will always be alike my duty and my pleasure to give my earnest attention to any representations which may from time to time be laid before me by gentlemen who have so large a stake in this Colony, and such a well-informed appreciation of its circumstances and requirements.

I have listened with attention to the arguments which have now been laid before me, and I have perused with care the former letters from the Chamber of Commence to the late Administrator, of the Government on the subject

If I understand azight, the main argument favour of the abolition or reduction of what is termed the "Taxation of trade" is, that as Hongkong is a Free Port it is illogical that Light, or other Port Dues should be so levied as to produce a revenue over and above the necessary departmental expenditure. In other words, it appears to be contended that, for example, the Light Dues should merely cover the cost of their collection and the maintenance of the Lightouses. HAND WARREN HER HANDS

Now, Gentlemen, I am ready to admit that there is much logical force in this argument. But unfortunately, all practical experience shows that the world never has been governed, and never will be governed by pure logic. There are manifold anomalies and inconsistencies in the fiscal systems of all countries.

.The real practical question for consideration is one to which I gave my attention immediately after my arrival in this Colony. It is this ! I: the revenue of Hongkong of such amount in comparison with the necessary expenditure, that the reduction of any existing tax is practicable without finding an equivalent in some new form

The Colonial Secretary and Auditor General (Mr. Marsh), whose accuracy and impartiality are known to all, has furnished me with the following facts and figures on this subject:-

The balance of assets is, in round numbers, \$1,150,000. Now without taking into account the reclamation of Causeway Bay, and the widening of the Praya, which I should much like to see taken in hand as soon as possible, the Public Works already commenced, or urgently needed, such as the Water-Works, the extension of the Gaol, the new Central School, the necessary 'repairs to the Police barracks, and the new Water Police Station, with its appurtenances, are estimated to require, in round numbers, \$1,300,000, To this amount we must add the Sanitary expenditure which is considered by Mr. Chadwick (the Civil Engineer recently sent out from England to report on the Sanitary condition of this Colony) to be absolutely necessary to ward off the imminent danger of a severe epidemic. This expenditure is estimated at not less than \$1,200,000. It will be seen, therefore, that while the assets are only \$1,150,000, the necessary expenditure will be \$2,500,000, a sum equal to more than

Of course there is the obvious alternative of following the example of most nations and colonics, by raising a moderate loan for public works of a permanent character, the whole burden of which cannot be fairly cast upon the present generation. I believe that Hongkong is the only community of importance in the world which is absolutely without public debt. I am, myself in favour of a loan of the character to which have referred; but this is a question which must be decided by the Legislative Council, with the sanction of the Imperial Government.

There is little prospect, under the circumstances stated above, of the Imperial Government sanctioning any remission of taxation, Indeed the Secretary of State has already deli vered his decision in this matter in a Despatch (No. 170 of the 9th December, 1881) which has already been laid before the Legislative Council. It is there stated :- "Any change in the direction indicated will require careful and detailed consideration: but at present, while there are many much needed public works still to be undertaken I should not be ready to sanction any measure

diminishing the sources of revenue." Such being the broad state of the case, i would be superfluous for me to enter at present upon any minute examination of the details of all the subjects to which my attention has been directed. I may, however, observe that the proposed reduction of the Light Dues raises a somewhat difficult and delicate question. I am advised that the Licenses on Chinese Junks are regarded as an equivalent for the non-payment by them of the Light Dues; and that if the latter are reduced it would be equitable that the former should be reduced also. Now the Light Dues and Junk Licenses together produce and annual revenue of about \$42,000; and it is to be feared that the Colony cannot afford at present to dispense with any portion of this sum.

· Again, it should be remarked that the Light Dues at Hongkong are only I cent. per ton of the shipping; whereas at Singapore, which is also a Free Port, they amount to 14d. per ton. and other Colonies these dues appear to be still higher than at Singapore. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Colony of Hongkong appears to pay in aggregate taxation less per head of its population than any other British Colony of importance.

I refrain from going further into details at the present moment. It is obvious that after the decision of the Imperial Government referred to above, the Governor would not be justified in taking stops towards the reduction of taxation without previous authority from home, even i he were more convinced than I can confess myself to be, that such a reduction, however desirable and logical in itself, is just now within the scope of practical politics. But if the Chamber of Commerce will present me with a full statement of its views and wishes, I shall have much pleasure in transmitting that statement to the Colonial Office, where It is sure to receive the respectful attention due to any communication emanating from so important and representative a body.

Ferhaps, however, the Chamber may prefer to see this question, and the manifold questions connected with it, submitted, in the first instance, to the deliberations of a re-constructed Legislative Council. For, in conclusion, gentlemen, may take this opportunity of stating that I have satisfied myself that the present constitution of the Legislative Council of this Colony is wholly inadequate for the proper discussion and settlement of our public affairs. I firmly believe that the community at large will be better represented and satisfied, while the Government will be more fully informed, and, at the same time, strengthened by the weighty support of public opinion, if the unofficial element is considerably increased. At the present moment there are really only two unofficial members. I shall propose with to Her Majesty's Government that for the future there shall be six unofficial members; and that the system which has worked successfully in Ceylon shall be adopted also here. I mean that two of those six members should be, as general rule, apppointed on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, and one more at least on the recommendation of some other public body, such as the Bench of Justices of the Peace. One of the six Unofficial members will of course be chosen from among our Chinese fellow subjects. It will be remembered that representatives of the native communities have for many years past held seats in the a prejudiced and narrow and auto Legislatures of British India, Ceylon, New Zealand, and the Straits Settlements.

Without going further into details at present, I believe that you, gentlemen, will agree with me in thinking that a system of the nature thus shadowed forth will confer on the Colony most of the advantages, without any of the drawbacks of popular election; which, for obvious reasons, is impracticable in a heterogeneous community, circumstanced as is that of Hongkong. Should the Imperial Government sanction my proposals, I feel confident that the Colonial. Government and Legislation will derive valuable assistance from the knowledge and ability of the gentlemen recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. The official and the unofficial members alike can have no object in view but the general welfare of the Colony; and I am sure that we shall Governor should not at once bring up the all work together cordially towards that common | complement to its full strength by appoint-

ALTHOUGH willing to concede that Sir on leave, without waiting for the approval Ground Bowan's proposal to increase the land sanction of the Secretary of State for numerical strength of the unofficial element; the additional unofficial representatives in the Legislative Council of Hongkong | recommended by Sir Grozce Bower WAS may fairly be taken to indicate His Ex- the fairness of our suggestion can scarcely cellency's desire to remove what has un- fail to commend its consideration, if not its doubtedly been for a considerable time immediate adoption, to His Excellency.

past very unfair treatment of the community, and also as the initiatory movement in a lengthy programme of liberal and enlightened measures of reform, we must not allow ourselves unthinkingly either to over estimate or to place a fictitious value on what at first sight may appear a most generous concession. Governor Bowen has, according to his own statement, already satisfied himself that the present constitution of the Legislative Council is wholly inadequate for the proper discussion and settlement of our public affairs, and firmly believes that the community at large will be better represented and satisfied, while the Government will be more fully informed. and, at the same time, strengthened by the weighty support of public opinion, if the number of unofficial members is considerably increased. A person inclined to cavil might be inclined to ask how Sir George Bowen, who has only attended one meeting of the Council and that on the occasion of his taking the oaths of office, can pretend to know whether the present constitution of our legislative assembly is satisfactory or otherwise; however, as no useful end can be served by being hypercritical in unimportant matters of detail, it is sufficient for us that. His Excellency's expression of opinion is only too well founded. Now let us briefly glance at the changes (?) proposed.

Governor Bowse, after premising that there are at the present moment only two unofficial representatives, promises forthwith to recommend to Her Majesty's Government that for the future there shall be six unofficial members. With all due respect to His Excellency, we would beg leave to point out that his statement as to the present strength of our unofficial egislators is not quite accurate, and further that, if Earl Derby sanctions his proposal to increase the number to six, we shall only be in exactly the same position in regard to the relative strength of the official and unofficial sections as when Sir John Pore Hennessy left Hongkong. The unofficial members two years ago were Messrs. P. Rygie, W. Keswick, No Chor. . M. PRICE, F. BULKELEY JOHNSON and E. R. Belilios. So far as the community is

aware the whole of these six gentlemen are still members of the Council. If such is not the case, we are quite certain that many citizens of this Colony would be glad to know which of them have ceased to represent our interests, and for what reasons. The place of Mr. Krswick, we are of course aware, was taken by Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON, thus reducing the effective strength of the non-official element to five, but then the appointment of the Registrar-General to a seat at the Council must be taken as a set-off against the sixth unofficial member now advocated by the Governor. Messrs. RYRIE, JOHNSON, PRICE, and BELILIOS are i.e., three times as much as here. At Mauritius | still in the colony, and if either of them resigned, we assume that it was the duty of the officer administering the government to appoint, in the interests of the public, a suitable citizen to the vacancy. Mr. No Сноу has been absent from Hongkong for a considerable time, and we learn that in all likelihood his return may be delayed for an indefinite period; however, be that as it may, we consider that if it were imperative to appoint Mr. Bulkeley Johnson to temporarily take the place of Mr. W. Krswick it was equally as necessary to appoint a Chinese member of Council as locum tenens for Mr. No Choy. It is only fair to state that for all the late bungling and blundering in our legislative affairs Sir Grorge Bowen can in no way be held responsible. That eminently respectable official the Honourable William HENRY Marsh C.M.G., and "the other able men who administered (?) the affairs of the Colony from the departure of Governor Han-NESSY to the arrival of his successor, would

appear to have a good deal to answer for The project advocated by Sir Groups Bowen that the number of our unofficial legislators shall be permanently increased has our hearty approval, and we see no reason to doubt that EARL DERBY will sanction what, after all, is really no innovation. As above stated, to Governor HEN-NESSY belongs whatever credit may be due for raising the strength of the unofficial element to the figure now proposed by Sir George Bowen, and it may be noted that the former ruler earned for himself no inconsiderable amount of ill will for what was considered at the time an outrageous infringement on the assumed rights and privileges of a chosen few. For appointing a Chinese legislator to represent the views and interests of the influential Chinese residents of Hongkong, Governor HENNESSY WAS abused and villified by a see a press and cracy, and yet we see that, both with regard to the number of unofficial members and the introduction into the Council of a Chinese element, the greatly maligned, policy of the so-called "Merciful Man" has been, so far, faithfully adhered to by our present ruler.

In writing the other day on the proposed re-construction of our Legislative Councilwe suggested that, as it is understood the community at the present time only possesses two representatives, there were no sufficient reasons why His Excellency the ing two new members to take the places of those who have either resigned or areabsent

probable candidates for one of these intimate business relations with the Chior out of place.

Since Governor HENNESSY honored Mr. | and his somewhat irresolute character are No Choy by appointing him to a seat at | drawbacks which must not be overlooked. the council board as a representative of Our Chinese Justice of the Peace, Mr. to be known of the Company's progress or month. Admitting that this can only be we must add, Captain W. M. DEANE, simply Chinese interests, public feeling has WEI YUK, although only a very young changed wonderfully in regard to what man, has the advantage of a European was at the time considered an altogether | education, and in addition to possessing unnecessary and extremely ill advised a fund of practical common sense measure. Amongst a certain bigotted dealing with the ordinary business of and narrow minded class the introduction | life, has great wealth and local influence of the Chinese element as an important to recommend him, were there not two factor in the machine of local government, insuperable obstacles standing in the way. created one of those political typhoons in | The Chinese member of Council must be a tea cup, so frequently associated with a thoroughly independent man, occupying colonial autocracies, when the vested an independent position. Mr. Wet Yux interests, imaginary rights or assumed is comprador to the Chartered Mercantile privileges of these self constituted dictators | Bank, and this undoubtedly is fatal to his are supposed to be threatened or in any prospects; besides the Chinese community. way imperilled by new measures of reform. | do not wish the representative of their The Chinese in Hongkong were regarded | interests in the Legislative Council to be by the old Tory autocrats as useful, nay | merely the mouthpiece of Mr. James' as necessary adjuncts to the ordinary Russell and Dr STEWART. In Chinese commercial business of the port; their circles Mr. Lee Tuck Cheone is known as influence in all matters connected with amanofremarkableability, who has figured trade could not be gainsaid; their material prominently as a leader of Chinese enterinterests, as large property holders, in prise; but his knowledge of the English the welfare of the colony were not dis- language is so imperfect that he has puted; it could not be denied that a at present no pretensions to the position vast proportion of the annual revenue with which his name has of late been was contributed by Chinese; and yet in occasionally identified. The last name on the face of all this, these peaceable and the list is that of Mr. Ho Aux, and of all the and virulent abuse from sections of every well disposed subjects of Her Majesty were | candidates for Mr. No Chor's seat at the | class of share speculators; they have to be denied the rights, inherent in all free Council, he is in every way the most been blamed for throwing dust in the citizens in every civilised nation on the face suitable. of the globe, of having a voice in the Mr. Ho Auxt is not merely the leader of management of their own affairs, and of Chinese enterprise in this Colony; he is a being officially treated on an equality with giant amongst men, talented, energetic, the taxpayers of other nationalities. And practical, experienced, resolute and inso for a time Governor Hennessy's enlight- dependent; in everyway capable of holding ened action in rudely shaking to their his own with the cleverest men in the East. at par. Nothing could be more foolish, foundations the ridiculous prejudices which His liberal views have, principally owing to more unjust than this. So far as we can had for so long unjustly deprived the Chi- the indomitable character of the advocate. nese of their privileges, was understood met with extensive support amongst his have incurred no responsibility whatever to be unpopular both in the official and countrymen, while his enlightened projects unofficial circles" in the Colony, and many for their general improvement have gained direful consequences were foretold by short | almost universal admiration. It is rather sighted creakers and obsequious toadies surprising that Mr. Ho Amer's claims to of the "wise men from the East" as the the Chinese seat in the Legislative Council certain outcome of what was rather eccen- as a thoroughly representative leader of trically styled "revolutionary class legis- his countrymen have not hitherto been relation. Of course all these dismal forebod- cognised; however, as this gentleman is ings resulted in nothing; things generally likely to play a most prominent part in the soon found their true level; and happily the opening out of Southern China to foreign good sense of the Colony has long since trade and in the introduction of foreign imrecognised not only that the Chinese are provements into a countrywhich has hitherto entitled to be directly represented in our been practically a sealed book to the outer local parliament, but that a native unofficial | world, we venture to think that the following member in the Council is an advantage in particulars of the past career of this remany ways to the foreign as well as the markable man may not be without interest. native sections of the community. As Sir Mr. Ho Axer was born in 1838 and is GEORGE Bowen points out, representatives | consequently in his forty fifth year. He of the native communities have for many entered the old Anglo-Chinese. College years held seats in the legislatures of under Drs. Legge and CHALMERS and there British India, Ceylon, New Zealand and Inid the foundation of a substantial educathe Straits Settlements; and the opinion of tion. In 1857 when he was nineteen. the British Government on the subject and years of age he joined the British Navy also of the Governor may be gathered from as interpreter on board H.M.S. Nankin be discussed.

Hung Chang, so we may reasonably as two years in that department of the present refer to a few salient features. In sume that his career as an unofficial government service (during which time the first place, we think that the Chairman member of the Legislative Council has as interpreter he accompanied the Duke (Mr. F. Bulkeler Johnson) was ill adcome to a close. The question now to be of Edinburgh to Canton) resigned in considered is -who is the fittest amongst order to accept an important appoint- being published in the newspapers, and our Chinese citizens to take the seat vacated ment under the Hoppo, which he reby the learned barrister? We think we tained until 1876. In May the following holder present had the courage of his are in a position to settle that question to year he founded the On Tai Marine opinions sufficiently to protest against the satisfaction both of His Excellency the Insurance Company, and three months | step which can scarcely fail to prove pre-Governor and the Chinese community, later the Sheong On Fire Insurance judicial to the Company's interests. Says The Chinese gentlemen in Hongkong who Company sprang into life through Mr. Johnson ;-" In reading Mr. Dickie' have any real claims to the honourable his energy. Mr. Ho Aner is manager report to the meeting I wish to say that position of member of the Legislative and chief promoter of the Canton-Kowloon do not propose that that report shall be Council are Dr. Ho KAI, Mr. Wong Shing, Wa Hop Telegraph Co.; projector of the published in the newspapers, and I hope Mr. LEONG ON, Mr. WEI YUE, Mr. LEE new Water Scheme in Canton and also of the shareholders will support me in this, Tuck Cheeno, and Mr. Ho Amer. To take an extensive Mining Company which is I consider it very inadvisable that we these candidates in the order named, Dr. now in course of formation under in- should publish a statement regarding Ho Kar is no doubt fitted by education fluorital auspices. In 1882 the subject the details of the Company's business and natural abilities to take a foremost of this brief sketch was elected Presiplace in the ranks of his countrymen. This dent of the Board of Management of clever young barrister, however, has only the Tung Wa Hospital, the highest Chibeen a very short time in Hongkong, so nese position in the Colony, and it that his practical experience of Chinese is noteworthy that at the election of the matters generally can only be of a super- | Chinese Committee Mr. Ho Axxx was | what manner the publication of an indeficial character. Besides, although Dr. honored with the largest number of votes. Ho Kar is deservedly respected by all With a thorough knowledge of English, classes in the Colony, he has no commer- and possessing the entire confidence of would be likely to injure the Company's cial status, and could therefore hardly the Chinese community, Mr. Ho Auxi's business is altogether beyond our compreexpect to carry the confidence of what claims to be named the Chinese mem- hension. Surely the general agents are is essentially a mercantile constituency. Ler of the Legislative Council will be not afraid of the true state of affairs be Mr. No Choy's profession was certainly difficult to everlook. We presume His coming public property! This strange nothing in his favor for the position Excellency the Governor in selecting the objection to publicity would appear to he held, and so, apart from the other Chinese member will be influenced to a strengthen this view. However, as the drawbacks we have already alluded to, considerable extent by the desires of the report was compiled at the special desire we are inclined to consider that the fact of Chinese community! If so Mr. Ho Amer of the general agents and consulting com-Dr. Ho Kar being a barrister-at-law is is certain to be named, and should mittee, it was almost imperative that it decidedly no recommendation for a Chinese | popular election be tried as an experiment | should be published through the ordinary member of Council. If only amiability he would be returned by an overwhelming | channels, no matter how unfavorable its and a high character for uprightness were | majority. required, Mr. Wong Shine would make an admirable legislator; but as this gentle- On the Tist of March, 1882, we took the man has passed into the sere, the yellow leaf, | liberty of briefly reviewing in these columns and is of a retiring disposition, takes no the prospectus issued by Messrs, JARDINE, active part in the commerce of the colony, MATHESON, & Co. for the formation of the report must be accepted as highly unfavorand loves a quiet life, besides having taken | Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited, | able to the prospects of the Luzon Sugar no pains to qualify himself for such an and earned for ourselves a considerable Refinery, so long as that establishment is onerous position as representative of Chi- amount of ill will by expressing grave conducted on its original basis. During nese interests, his claims need scarcely be doubts as to the enterprise proving such a seriously considered. There are few more remunerative concern as the promoters so business has resulted in a dead loss of \$5,000, popular men in the Colony than Mr. confidently predicted. At various times and Mr. Dickie has further stated "that at LEONG ON, familiarly known amongst his since the Company became an established the cost of raw sugar as represented to countrymen as the "joss-man." - This institution, and even when results and him, and as it appeared to him to be from gentleman is frequently resorted to by the prospects of a most brilliant characterwere the books, and at the price at which mercantile community for advice and as- generally understood to have been ob- the produce of the house was saleable sistance in the settlement of disputes tained from the working operations, and while he was there, the house could not arising in the ordinary course of business, the shares were quoted at a high rate of be worked at a profit." Although mat adverse criticism any of his public acts, and and so much confidence is reposed in his premium, we have considered it our duty ters are reported to have improved integrity and judgment that many cases to point out that there was evidently some slightly during the past few weeks, under have been kept out of the law courts, and grave misapprehension in this Colony as all circumstances it will be the safest plan a goodly number of dollars out of the to the actual state of affairs. From in- to accept the result of Mr. Digniz's investi- and most arbitrary action with regard to pockets of the lawyers by the kindly formation of a most reliable nature, we gations as the basis for future calculations, counsel of this exemplary citizen. Mr. were in a position to state that the Luzon Therefore, the Luzon Refinery having, as

appointments may not be deemed ill timed | nese Government, his position as compra- | Luzons shares were quoted at a premium, | charcoal refining, and recommends that the follow the advice - as His Excellency dore to Messrs, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

His Excellency's emphatic observation that | and was present in that capacity at the "one of the six unofficial members will of capture of the Bogue Forts. His naval course be chosen from among our Chinese career was a short one, as we find fellow subjects." We are inclined to think that in November 1858, he left China for on the Luzon Refinery, and a meeting that, considering their large interests in the Melbourne, where in 1867 he was the Colony, the Chinese are fairly entitled to ploneer of Chinese emigration from that more than one direct representative in the city to Dunedin. N. Z. Returning to Agents on Wednesday morning to con-Legislative Council; however, as they are | Hongkong in 1869, Mr. Ho AMER became | sider the prepared result of Mr. Dickie's perfectly satisfied with the arrangements a member of the Imperial Maritime practical investigations. As a full report | Sugar Refining Company on a firmer basis of the Government that question need not | Customs at Canton a month after his ar- | of the proceedings at this "gathering of | than it has yet occupied, rival, but resigned his appointment after the class" has already been published Mr. No Choy has, it is rumoured, taken six months service. In 1870 he entered and doubtless fully considered and digested permanent service under the astute Li the Registrar General's Office, and after by those most interested, we need only at

Company's businessand specially reporting | adoption would appear a wise measure, thereon, was accepted as a safe indication that prospects were the reverse of rosy. The almost immediate result of the facts brought out at the general meeting was a depreciation in the market value of the stock to the extent of between thirty and forty per cent., and as a matter of course, those speculators who had been "stuck " with the depreciated shares, instead of blaming their own folly and short sightedness commenced to impute motives to the General Agents. For the last three weeks. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON and Co. have. been subjected to a steady torrentof coarse eyes of the shareholders, censured for

allowing the stock to remain so long in a false position, and threatened with direful consequences if they should decline to come forward to the relief of the oppressed plungers by redeeming the scrip see, Messes. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in regard to retrieving the desperate fortunes of any share speculators. The public embarked in the enterprise with their eyes wide open, doubtless anticipating to reap a rare harvest, but at the same time prepared to bear the risks necessarily associated with all such undertakings, Granting that the views of the General Agents have been proved all wrong; and admitting that their sanguine anticipations have not been realised, we think it will still be conceded that up to the present time they have done their best for the interests entrusted to their keeping, and have faithfully, according to their lights, carried out the work they undertook to perform, The responsibilities of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. extend thus far-and not one inch further. Whatever else they may choose to do for the Luzon Sugar Refining

a generous concession made in the interests

of the shareholders.

Early last month Mr. HENRY DICKIE, the manager of the China Sugar Refining Co., wentover to Manilaatthe requestof Messra. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. to specially report of the shareholders in the last named concern was held in the offices of the General | latest inventions, if professional opinions vised in objecting to Mr. Dickin's report can only marvel that not a single sharewhich may be injurious to it in th future, but I wish to say that the report will be at the office of the General Agents and will be open to the perusal of every shareholder who wishes it." pendent report, the practical character and impartiality of which are beyond question, tenor might be. The refusal can only be construed into a sign of weakness, and will most probably defeat the end evi-

Without going into detail, Mr. Dickie's the months of January and February the the Chinese member of the Legislative that, in fact, the predictions we in
is, what alterations additions or improve of the Legislative that, in fact, the predictions we in
is, what alterations additions or improve of the Legislative that, in fact, the predictions we in
is, what alterations additions or improve of the Commencement had been ment are requisite to make the business a to govern this Colory successfully be

dently aimed at by Mr. Bulkgigr Johnson.

ments were not generally credited; is in favor of the adoption of a system of far constitution and requirements. To and although they fluctuated in value in Company should immediately set up ap- unfortunately appears to have done in a manner strongly suggestive of specula- pliances capable of turning out from eight several instances—of such eminent gentive manipulation, nothing reliable seemed to ten thousand piculs of refined sugar per liuses as Mr. J. M. Pater, and, we are afraid. money earning capacity, and public consi- regarded in the light of an experiment, means placing the foreign and Chinese dence could hardly be said to have been there certainly appear to be good elements in a direct antagonism which will shaken to any appreciable extent. The grounds for believing that refined sugar, create difficulties of a most serious nature. report of the General Agents, presented at | would find a ready market in Manila, and It is stated that a recent act of Governor the meeting of shareholders held a few that the innovation recommended would Bowen's has placed over three thousand weeks ago, was the first rude awakening | greatly enhance the Company's prospects. | poor Chinese hawkers in this Colony out of the holders of Luzon scrip received, and In any case something definite must be employment. These men, by this official the announcement then made that it had done, and as this latest proposal can be attempt to make the Chinese city of Hongbeen considered desirable to secure the carried out, thanks to the liberality of the kong a sort of second rate Bond Street, are services of an expert to proceed to Manila | General Agents, without the shareholders | placed between two alternatives-starvafor the purpose of carefully examining the being called upon for a single dollar, its tion or plunder. We speak plainly so that In the course of other observations Mr. TOHNSON said:-

It is the opinion of the General Agents that a system of charcoal refining, such as that proposed by Mr. Dickie, should be set up without any delay, but we have to face the question of cost, To erect a system of charcoal refining, I need not say, involves a serious outlay. The General Agents would be prepared to advance the necessary sum on very easy terms to the shareholders for the purpose of enabling this work to be rising against the arbitrary measures of carried out; and I think that is the utmost that can be expected of them. We are not responsible for the calamities of last year or for the change in trade which has defeated all our calculations. But there is another consideration that has been presented to our minds; and that is that the shares have passed mainly, or to a very great extent, out of the hands of those who would quite qualified to bear the burden of this outlay into the hands of those who, I am afraid; would find a depreciation of their property which the debt we would have to incur a very serious affair. Under these circumstances the General Agents have made the following arrangement :- "The concerned in the Weinrich Patents in the East will place at the disposal of the General Agents a portion of the purchase price they received from the Company for the patent in the Philippines to the extent of the estimates of cost now prepared of the erection of charcoal appliances at Malabon. Such return of the purchase money to be disposed of at the discretion of the General Agents, and if they so think fit for the purpose of erecting such charcoal appliances at the Company's works at Malabon, or for any other improvement of the Company's property as the General Agents may consider desirable." Gentlemen, these steps, after further examination into the state of affairs at Manila by Mr. Macgregor will be carried out, if we find them desirable; and I hope the shareholders will in that case consider that the General Agents have discharged all obligations which they can possibly be expected to acknowledge. I shall now be happy to hear any question which any shareholder may have to put regarding the affairs of the Company. If these estimates are correct the shareholders will not have anything to pay for the construction of the charcoal works at Malabon. These estimates cover the cost of the alterations of the machinery, the procuring of the new water supply. and material, and will enable the house to turn Company, must therefore be regarded as

thereabouts per month Nothing could possibly be fairer than this arrangement of the General Agents. The valuable charcoal appliances originally brought out for the old Yengari Refinery are still in Manila and have, we understand, never even been unpacked from the cases. They can, therefore, be erected may be relied on, they should quickly produce results which will place the Luzon

Ir must be gratifying to all who take a true interest in commercial enterprise and the march of progress in the neighbouring empire to know that the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line has at last, after encountering many difficulties, been carried to a successful issue. On the evening of Wednesday the 9th instant, the last of 2562 poles; covering a distance of rather more than 112 miles, was erected at Chin Wan, thus practically completing the electric communication between Canton, the first commercial city of the Chinese Empire, and the great emporium of Hongkong. Owing to the retrograde policy of the Colonial Secretary in refusing to permit the Chinese Company to land the end of their cable on this island, the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line will in the meantime be at Chin Wan, where a temporary station is now in course of construction. As soon as the line is ready for the transmission of telegrams from the general public here and in Canton due notice will be given, and steam launches living honestly and will try to live will be employed as the medium of communication between the terminus at this end and the Company's Hongkong office. This arrangement is, of course, merely a temporary one, as it cannot be doubted that the Earl of Derby, who is one age, on having the actual state of affairs properly represented to him, will promptly order the removal of the interdict which now forbids the connection of the Canton land line with Hongkong by a cable across the Harbour.

We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating the Chinese gentlemen who have supported this project through thick and thin against factious and ungenerous opposition, on having successfully carried the adjacent province, and which may not only tend to cement the friendly relations between opposing races, but further has. of the wedge which will shortly open out the whole of Southern China to foreign intercourse and trade.

We have no desire so soon after the arrival of our new Governor to subject to we therefore refrain (for the present at least) from stating our views relating to His Excellency's exceedingly ill advised Sir Grorer Bower is a practical man of the world, so he will not take amiss the

His Excellency cannot hereafter say that he acted in ignorance of the probable consequences. On Sunday last, but for the influence of the leading Chinese, the half

of this city would have been in ruins before the soldiers or police could have prevented The riot would have been quelled, but at a cost of hundreds of lives. A placard has been posted in public places throughout this colony announcing that a general the new Governor will take place tomorrow. This may or may not take place; but if it does, blood will undoubtedly be shed, and the responsibility is Sir Grorde Bowen's. We refrain from further criticising either His Excellency's crusade against a respectable although humble class, or the disaffection his action has created; but respectfully solicit consideration for the following statement of the questions at issue; which we have received from one of the most respected and influential Chinese residents

ous section of the Chinese community that our

present governor is averse to any but well-to-do

Chinese living here, and that it was by his orders

that the machinery of the law was set in motion

to crush that harmless traffic by which a large

number of men were enabled to make an honest

livelihood by hawking their produce from place to

place and supplying the workmen employed in the

in this colony :-The recent action of the police department in. hounding down the unlicensed hawkers so soon. a general idea to be prevalent amongst a numer-

various industries of the colony with refreshments at rates suitable to the purchaser and vendor. deal has been written respecting these so-called obstructionists but I have never been able to see that the hawkers do much in the obstruction line with their moveable shops, baskets, and politan community. Our Chinese citizens other paraphernalia on which they expose their are peaceful, law-abiding, proud of their wares; nor yet am I aware that the native needlewoman with her three legged stool is much of an obstruction or nuisance, as she rarely intrudes henelf on the delicate presence of the white races resident here, who alone are making any complaint about these so-called nuisances. If only on the live and let live principle, these, they contribute their fair share to its reout refined sugar to the extent of to,000 piculs or poor creatures have some right to be allowed to follow their honest callings, but there is much more vital point than that, from which the question of itinerant hawking must be examined. It would be an utter impossibility to rigidly apply English customs to the working classes here, for reasons which must be perfectly patent to all reasoning men who have given the leven the higher classes of Chinese to any matter a thought. Throughout Great Britain the following rules may be said to hold good -A. without any delay, and as they are the workman goes to work at 6 a.m.; at nine o'clock the leaves work and goes home to breakfast all work, as a rule, being stopped between nine and ten o'clock and again during the dinner hours from two till three, and generally speaking, being concluded for the night at 6 p.m. The British workman, whether married or single, does. not take his food like a Chinese workman. who, it is patent to all who live here, feeds wholesale, the whole gang employed on a job messing together although they may live (i exsleep) in different districts of the town. The regular meals of a working Chinaman are augmented by slight "refreshers" at various hours of the day, which are regulated by the work he does. The numerous members of the coolie class, without whom we could not carry on our commerce here, may be employed at six or more different places of work within the space of one week. The coolie, as a rule, has no home beyoud the sleeping house to go to, and none to prepare his food except the itinerant hawkers who are able to supply at a low rate the wherewithal to keep the fiesh and bone the poorly paid coolie together. Do away with the hawkers who abound all over the town, more especially where any extensive works are being carried on, and you take away from the coolies the only chance they have of keeping body and soul together, as their scanty wages do not allow of their losing, time to leave off work and go to the chow-chow shop even if they could afford to go there to their meals, which it is well known they cannot do. Take sway the hawker and the coolie is unable to by working; he will leave off carning his some other fashion. The coolie being scarce commodity in the market, other trades are affected and the whole system of trade is more and, to enable the coolie to live, the itinerant of the most enlightened statesmen of the hawker is a necessity, and the sooner we come to that conclusion, the sooner will things quieten down amongst the poorer classes of this community who, if dealt with reasonably, are very law abiding and fairly honest until driven by hard measures to dishonest practices. On Sunday, last about 8 s.m., more than one thousand Chinese, principally of the hawker class, called at the Tung-wa-Hospital and demanded to know why the management of that institution, whom they look upon as their chiefs. allowed them to be deprived of their means of making an honest living, imputing blame to the Governor or his advisers for trying to sweep out an undertaking which cannot fail to sway a system that has worked fairly well from beneficially affect commercial relations the time the British first established themselves Chinese portions of the city without restraint. between this port and the large cities in on this island. The working men forming this numerous deputation were quite orderly in their behaviour at first, and simply stated their wants. They wished to be shown how they could obtain food for themselves and femilies every probability of proving the thin end if they were not allowed to work, and finally pressed by stringent regulations. After bewalling the want of interest taken in their welfare by same fate. On the President of the Tung wa Com-mittee promising that the matter would be seen

few general observations on the claims of appointment. However, Mr. Leong On's practically fulfilled. Of course our state- remunerative one? Mr. Dickir, it appears, must see for himself as to its peculification bringing the matter he can examine with his own eyes whether these sweeping changes amongst the methods of living of the poorer classes of Chinese are absolutely necessary or even wise when it is taken into come sideration that the complaints do not come from Chinese sources and that the alleged obstructions mainly exist in China town where Europeans rarely go.

> Wa are very glad to learn, on official authority which cannot be doubted, that the disaffection amongst the Chinese hawkers of the Colony-alluded to at length in yesterday's issue—is based on a misunderstanding of actual facts in regard to the recent action of the police authorities and the policy of the Government. All public grievances are more or less based on exaggerations, and in dealing with this particular question yesterday, we refrained from committing ourselves to any independent expressions of opinion as to matters of fact, principally because we had grave doubts whether the statement of our Chinese correspondent was not, in several respects, a somewhat highly colored description of the actual state of affairs. It must be frankly admitted that a feeling of disaffection does, exist amongst the members of the hawker class, who, from the recent action of the police authorities, are under the impression that the government has determined to deprive them of their only means of earning an honest livelihood; and it is well within the bounds of probability that these well meaning but ignorant and easily led people might have been unwise enough to have followed up Chinese traditions by assembling in force to assert their assumed grievances—a course which must inevitably have led to a deplorable display of military force and probably to bloodshed. As this journal can justly claim to possess more than a nominal inafter the anival of Sir George Bowen, has caused fluence over the leaders of our Chinese fellow subjects, we feel assured that a plain statement of the policy of the government towards the itinerant hawker class, and a true record of what has actually been done by the police authorities to put down what, under certain circumstances, is undoubtedly a public nuisance, will restore matters to their normal condition. The Chinese residents of this Colony, one and all, desire to live peaceably and on the most friendly terms with the other nationalities forming our essentially cosmostatus as British subjects, and anxious to conform in every possible way to the rules laid down for their government by Her Majesty's representatives. They are, commercially, the life and soul of the colony; venue, and only wish to be allowed the usual rights of free citizenship as natives of China in a British Colony. To this they are justly entitled. Nay, more, it would be more than impolitic, it would be absurdly ridiculous to expect the lower or form at once to English social laws and customs; therefore, an intelligent administration should be in a position, whilst advocating gradual progress, to meet the difficulties of the position by sensible concessions, conformable to the peculiar manners, prejudices and customs of the people, Municipal regulations which will admirably govern an English city, may, from various circumstances that require no explanation, prove altogether inadequate to meet the peculiar exigencies of a race like the Chinese, and it would admittedly be worse than folly to attempt by force to thrust upon these barbarians, as some of us in our transcendant wisdom are pleased to call the Chinese, oppressive measures which cannot possibly bring benefit to the colony. and which must inevitably operate harshly upon and create dissension amongst a respectable class of hard working people. who only require to be sensibly and intelligently handled to make them useful, peaceful and law abiding subjects.

It has been currently rumoured and believed throughout the colony that no fewer than 300 itinerant hawkers have lately been marshalled before the police magistrates and fined or imprisoned for plying their calling in violation of the laws of the colony, This reported wholesale police raid on these itinerants is we are pleased to state, ulterly without foundation. A reference to the records of the police court will show that from April 7th to May 19th the total number of hawkers brought before the or less paralyzed from that one cause. While | magistrates amounted only to 43-an we are dependent on cheap manual labor in this average of a little over one per day-and colony, the coolie class must be in request, out of that number, 30 were charged with carrying on their business in and obstructing the traffic of Queen's Road Central. This, we need scarcely say, puts quite a different complexion on the affair, We are prepared now, or at any other time, to maintain and uphold the rights and interests of every section of the community, so long as such rights and interests are founded on reason and common sense; but we cannot advocate what can be fairly regarded in this light of a public nuisance, The lunerant hawkers must plainly understand that although they will be permitted to pursue their customary avocations in the under no circumstances can the practice of blockading Queen's Road Central and obstructing traffic in the distinctly European portions of the city be tolerated, Within reasonable limits, in deference to spoke of resorting to desperate measures if rop | the Decullar prejudices of the Chinese, the Government will not attempt to prevent the hawkers from earning an honest livelimittee, they gave that body of worthies to under- hood. But on no pretence will these itinerstand that unless their grievances were laid before | Ant traders be allowed to erect stalls in His Excellency the Governor, the Tung Wallow | Our principal thoroughtares, and thereby pital would soon find itself flying about in small impede traffic to the inconvenience of shoppieces, and that other, buildings would share the | keepers merchants, and the European commercial community generally, Nothing can be fairer than this and to as quickly as possible the crowd very quietly "Nothing can be fairer than wals and dispersed I do not profess to be able to see we therefore look to the Committee of the poor Chinese hawkers of this Colony, quately suggest a complete remedy for what is the trungewalk Hospital, it who are the undoubtedly a hard blow to these honest and recognised tenders work the Chinese, to hard working traders, but have every confidence represent to the disaffected portion of their

absurdity of placarding the walls of this city with notices inciting well disposed citizens to useless acts of violence, the height of their folly and ingratitude. may be true that this is the custom in Ase cities; but under a well organised government, such as that which is represented by the British flag, this barbaric mode of protest can expect no consideration. Where well founded grievances exist, no British Governor dare to refuse impartial consideration of all complaints affecting the righteous administration of justice and the proper action of the laws. Thanks to Sir John Pore Hennessy the position of the Chinese in Hongkong is thoroughly understood at the Colonial Office in London, and throughout Great Britain. Si GRORGE BOWEN is, in the main, an exponent of the views of our late Governor. When our Chinese fellow subjects have any just reasons for complaint against the action of our colony's laws, they have only to represent their grievances to His Excellency through the ordinary channel to ensure their receiving ample justice.

In dealing with the difficulties which, in the event of war with France in Tonquin, the Chinese will encounter before they can land the Chihli troops in the Southern provinces, the Shanghai Mercury observes: "If Li should, as is reported, take to Canton with him 20,000 or 30,000 men of the forces of Chihli, his difficulties will be immense. First, transport by sea will be requisite, and the China merchants' S. N. Co., fleet is utterly inadequate to take even 10,000 men in six weeks time." Our contemporary must surely have made a great mistake in this estimate! It would appear to us that the vessels of the China Merchants' fleet alone could transport twice ten thousand Chinese "braves" from Tientsin to Canton in considerably less time than six weeks; and if despatch were considered a primary object, we are convinced that sufficient transports could be procured to place the whole of Li Hung CHANG's trained army in the field in Kwang-si, weeks before French reinforcements could arrive from Marseilles. It is also a mistake to imagine that a Chinese army cannot be supplied with stores and munitions of war at Canton. The Shanghai Mercury says it is impossible Li can go to Tonquin either by sea or land, as the French fleet will guard the entrance to Tonquin, and that a march from Canton to Kwang-si or. Yunnan of any considerable force is entirely out of the question. This is a puzzle to us. If the Chinese navy is not utterly useless the French squadron at present in the Gulf of Tonquin could scarcely hope to oppose with any fair prospects of success the heavily armed and well appointed rams and gun vessels of the Chinese; but, in any case, L1 Hune Chano's troops could be landed without opposition several hundred miles nearer the probable | during the summer. seat of war than Canton; and were it otherwise, a march from the City of Rams forman is a long way from being the impossibility suggested. At the present moment there are sufficient numbers o Chinese troops on the Annamese frontiers to quickly over-run the country despite of French opposition, and it only wants a declaration of war and the arrival of the Grand Secretary with his disciplined and well armed legions to show that in these days of modern warfare it is utterly impossible for a mere handful of European soldiers, however brave and experienced, to withstand the onslaught of tens of thousands of Chinese armed with breachloaders, and reckless of life. Should the Tonquin dispute between France and China, as appears almost certain, be decided by the wager of battle, whatever the ultimate result of such a conflict may be, it is certain to go hard with the few hundred French soldiers who are at present cooped up in the fortresses of

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. Audacious, with Admiral Willes on board, arrived at Woosung on the 8th instant.

H.M.S. Albatross, Capt. Hicks, arrived at Shanghai on the 14th inst. The Zaphyr left Chefoo for Japan on the 10th ..

ACCORDING to the latest news from the wreck of the Carnarvonshire the vessel has gone to pieces, so that no hope remains of getting her off. We understand, however, that there is a probability of some parts of the machinery being

UNDER the heading "What British People are saying" the Shanghai, Mercury mys;-"We shall be sorry if France is the first nation that China goes to war with, because then France will have all those nice gunboats."

IT is notified in Saturday's Gazelle that the Governor has approved of the nomination of Measrs. W. H. Marsh, E. L. O'Malley, A. Lister and H. G. Thomsett, R.N. to act as trustees and Mr. A. B. Johnson as auditor of St. John's Cathedral on behalf of the Government.

SAYS the Shanghal Courier of the 8th inst:--H.B.M.'s despatch-vessel. Vigilani leaves for Japan to morrow. We hear that she is to bring Sir Harry Parkes over to this country, and our readers will be 'delighted to hear that he is so soon to enter on his duties as British Minister at Peking.

WE (Shanghai Mercury) hear that the Eastern Extension will begin work over the wires to Woosung in a few days. The line to Yangtsze been raised to \$4 per picul for fresh town threatening violence, if certain un-Cape will not be completed yet awhile. The two cocoons, and \$12 for dried, so that the defined concessions were not made by the cable Companies, we understand, are to pay the operation of supplying the silk factories will be Government, have received the considera-Chinese Company 21 per cent, on their receipts | come nearly impracticable. It cannot be denied | tion of the police authorities, and we are for the use of the wires to Woosung

notice that the health of His Excellency the sideration when they spent so much money Chinese cities of bringing arbitrary Mandarins to Captain General is in such a dangerous condition establishing factories which have but a problem - their senses, and it has previously been tried on that the most serious consequences are antici- alical title to exist. Still, it does not indicate a in Hongkong-without effect. However, whilst pated. The owners of the steamship Cebu had very friendly spirit on China's part that she should making every allowance for the ignorance of placed that vessel at the disposal of His Excel set herself now to oppose-if opposition be indeed these poor people, we think it desirable that the lency, if he desired to leave the Philippines.

date of Ningpo, 14th May as follows: "Yester- merely desires to exercise the right, which she day a man arrived overland from Shanghai con- certainly seems to possess, of levying taxes upon nected with the telegraph-line, and they are now goods manufactured by foreigners in China from busy at work, between Shanghal and Ningpo; Chinese raw materials, she might go to work in they expect to have the two cities in telegraphic a more straightforward and less invidious fashion, communication before two months. The Chi- nor would she be likely to experience any great nese authorities seem to have awakened out of opposition at the hands of the Foreign Repretheir centuries of sleep !"

THE Russian corvette Morge arrived at Shanghal from Nagasaki on the 19th instant.

THE first of the new season's tea arrived at Shanghai from Hankow on the 19th instant by the steamship Fuzuho. We hear that Mr. E. B. Jorey will shortly return

to the colony to resume his duties as storekeeper of Her Majesty's Naval Yard. By private advices from Shanghai we learn that the Chinese fleet of six war vessels, including the old frigate, usually stationed at that post, sud-

denly left a few days ago-destination unknown. SPECIAL NOTICE. We are requested to state that in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Lady Bowen, the Ball at Government House is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, 31st May, when all

the invitations already issued will hold good. WE regret to hear that Captain C. Hansen formerly captain of the German steamer Welle died on the way up from Singapore in the German barque H. Printzenberg. The deceased gentleman had many friends in the colony who will be grieved to learn of his sudden and un-

THE officers of H.M.S. Cleopatra gave a most successful dramatic performance in the Amoy Club Theatre on the 9th inst. The pieces performed were the comedicita "A Desperate Game," and Madison Morton's well known farce "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw." The drum and fife band of the Cleopatra was in attendance.

expected demise.

THE Portuguese gunboat Tamega; doubtless with Governor da Roza on board, steamed into the harbour as we were going to press.. We presume His Excellency has come over intending to honor Her Majesty's birthday by being present at Sir George and Lady Bowen's ball. It is a matter for regret that Senhor da Roza's courtesy will meet with disappointment.

SAYS the Japan Mail:-The question-what is the legal status of an oyster-having been propounded at dinner the other evening in this Set tlement, one of our judicial luminaries delivered the following crudite judgmant:-"An oyster, from a legal point of view, enjoys privileges as yet denied to man in the most civilized societies, for the oyster can open its own case without

From a reliable private source we hear that L Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chilli and First Grand Secretary of the Chinese Empire, was expected to arrive in Shanghai on the 20th inst. According to rumour. His Excellency had the intention of visiting Peking before setting out for Annam, but this is scarcely probable as the orders from the Emperor came by wire, and were imperative that Li should journey southward without a moment's delay. In well informed Chinese as wel as in diplomatic circles in the north, war between France and China is considered inevitable.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Colonel and Offi cers of the Buffs, the fine band of the regiment gave their first moon-light performance this season in the Public Gardens last night. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance of the general public unusually large. An excellent programme had been arranged Mr. H. Quinn, the band-master, including selections from the works of Sullivan, Suppé, Waldteufel. Verdi, and Audran, and as the band was in capital form, and played most tastefully, lovers of good music enjoyed a rare treat. trust we may have many such pleasant evenings

We learn that the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Wa Hop Telegraph Co.'s line from Chin Wan to Kow Pa Kang was almost completed last night (May 20th), the working party having arrived just below the pass, and close to where the temporary station will be erected. A reporfrom the head office in Canton states that five poles (Nos. 447 to 452) were struck down by this accident the manager. Mr. Ho Amei, has directed a European engineer, with a body of assistants, to follow the line from here to Canton. nd a to make all necessary repairs. The line will be opened for public business as soon as these repairs have placed it in proper working

Says the Shanghai Mercury of the 9th instant:-There is a rumour to the effect that the Great Northern Telegraph Co. have completed arrangements for the duplication of their Cable between Hongkong and Shanghai and Shanghai and Nagasaki. This may give the Great Northern Telegraph Co. a new lease of life, speaking metaphorically; but as soon as the Eastern Extention Company complete their lines between this and Hongkong, and the Chinese Government the Tientsin-Kiachta line, the Great Northem Telegraph Co. will necessarily cease to exist; for the well-known wid Northern route. would thereby be rendered useless. A glance at the map of the Great Northern cables will fully

In fairness to the Chinese community it is only right we should point out that the references this morning's (May 23rd) Daily Press to the views on the hawker question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese deputation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless, being based on a misconception of actual facts. The so-called hawker nuisance was never ever alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill ad vised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese; and Mr. James Russell, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawker nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese committee. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot

justly be accused of inconsistency. THE recent proceedings of the Chinese Government with regard to the trade in silk, taken in conjunction with their action in the matter of the cotton factories, seem, says the Japan Mail, to indicate a purpose hostile to the establishment several years in existence and in connection with

H.M.S. Audacious, Albatross, Cleopatra and Pegasus will leave Shanghai for Chinkiang on the 26th inst. and will probably visit Nankin. The Vigilant remains at Shanghai, and the Curaçon will proceed direct to Chefoo.

Lt Hung-Chang, says the Shanghai Mercury of the 19th inst., is expected here about Monday next, and his agents have been looking out for a house in the foreign settlements for his family, who are to stop here whilst he is away, we believe. As yet they have not found one good

It has been apparent for some time past that the imperfections and inconsistencies of the amended Opium Ordinance, produce more difficulties than the police magistrates are possibly able to manage. If the Attorney General can spare time from his many pressing engagements to go carefully through this ordinance, and put it into something within the power of an ordinary comprehension to deal intelligently with, he would be doing good service to the colony. We believe that Mr. Justice Russell is responsible for the merits or demerits of the Opium Ordinance as it now stands; but as His. Honour has at present no seat at the Legislative Council it would probably be asking him too much to educe plain sailing out of what is really confusion worse confounded.

THERE would apppear to be still some hope for those gallant warriors, the National Battalion of Macao. It will be observed from our Macao correspondent's letter, published in another column, that Portuguese misgovernment in Timor has created a revolt in that province, and in consequence a detachment of regulars from the garrison of the neighbouring city is said to under orders to proceed to the tentue island if the Torres Straits, Inthe absence of the Portuguese troops the services of the National Battalion will doubtless be found useful in keeping up the "pride, pomp and circumstance of war" without which "the gem of the Orient earth" could not possibly drag out its miserable existence. An attempt has recently been made to extinguish the National Battalion. If the troops are sent to Timor. the hardy warriors of fair Macao will be in a position to checkmate the Portuguese Government. They should strike for higher wages, and proper guarantees that their privileges wil be respected. A government that is contented to exist by rapacious and unscrupulous extortion is not deserving of consideration, even from its

relied on, Mr. George Hayward has been confirmed by the Secretary of State in his appointment of Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, in succession to the late Mr. M. S. Tonnochy. Wo sincerely trust that our contemporary's information is well founded. Mr. Hayward has acted as superintendent of the Gaol on several occasions with credit to himself and to the advantage of the public service; he has a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the duties, and in fact, a better man for the appointment could not possibly have been selected. We had some fears that the Colony might be burdened with some useless half pay officer, or other Colonial Office hanger on; however, the Earl of Derby, unlike his predecessor in office, has always been noted for studying the efficiency of the public service it preference to the desires and interests of the cloud of needy relatives and friends on the hunt for well paid government appointments, wh are eternally badgering a Cabinet Minister, and so we may perhaps venture to hope that the era of jobbery, so far as colonial appointments are concerned, has for the present ceased to exist. It was time for some such change. Glaring incapacity had been at a premium quite lon

THE following proclamation has recently been issued by the Hon. W. H. Treacher, Governor of North Borneo:—The formation of secret societies amongstithe Chinese, being from their very nature subversive of good government and lightning on the 17th inst. In consequence of | prejudicial to the public peace, has been and is hereby declared entirely illegal, and all persons, found promoting or belonging to such organizations, render themselves liable to severe punishment followed by permanent deportation. On this point there need not be a moment's doubt, and the Government is determined to excercise its authority to the fullest extent in freeing the territory from evils of this character. The Governor, however, taking into consideration the fact that the Chinese are by nature clannish, and that their habit is, when settling together in communities, to associate in setting up temples, clubs, tradeguilds, and the like, it is hereby notified that public institutions of this latter character will not be declared as coming under the interdict, provided their formation is distinctly reported to the Resident, their several members registered, and their meeting-places, books, and rules, open at all times to police inspection. As regards tradeguilds, it must moreover be clearly understood that the custom so prevalent amongst the Chinese in their own country, and by them thought so harmless, of combining to force prices of commodities, or to exclude individuals from trade privileges, and such like, will not be tolerated for a moment in this territory. Any individuals or public bodies failing to comply with these provisos will at once lay themselves open to suspicion, and if found guilty will be treated under the category of secret societies. Let all respectfully consider and obey.

WE are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the disaffected Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared one ofin our reliable contemporaries that some three hundred hawkers had been lately brought before the police magistrates, and fined or imprisoned, is entirely false and misleading. The total number during the past six weeks amounts only to forty three, and of these, thirty were convicted of obstructing traffic in Queen's Road Central. The government has not, and never had, any intention of depriving a numerous body of honest people of their only means of livelihood. So long as the Chinese hawkers peacefully pursue their avocations in the Chinese quarters of the town, and refrain from erecting temporary stalls to the obstruction of public business in the European quarters, the police authorities will not interfere. The general policy of the present Governor towards the Chinese is, so far as we of foreign industries in the Celestial Kingdom. | can learn, essentially identical with that of his Regulations have been issued according to predecessor; therefore our Chinese friends need which transit passes for foreigners purchasing be under no apprehension that their claims to cocoons in the interior will be rendered almost | official consideration will in any way be neglected. impossible. Then, the Alkin dues have The placards posted in various parts of the that in these proceedings the Chinese Govern- authorised to state that no danger need be apment are within the letter of their rights, and prehended. This plan of the Chinese hawkers FROM our latest Manila advices we regret to that foreigners acted with a little want of con- is a common and uniformly successful custom in her object-institutions which have been for leading Chinese, who undoubtedly possess great influence over their countrymen, should make it A CORR Prompent writes to the Mircury under which heavy outlay has been incurred. If she plainly understood to these misguided men, that nothing can be obtained from a British Government by threats of violence. Governor Bowen has publicly stated that he has come here to govern the colony without distinction of class, race, color or creed, so that the Chinese may rest assured that any application properly made to the Head of the Executive will be justly con-

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COM-PANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above named company was held this forenoon (May' 16th) at 11.30, in the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. when there were present the Hon. F. B. Johnson (chairman) Messrs. W. Reiners, F. D. Sassoon, (consulting committee) Wm. Forrest, J. Macgregor, D. Gillies, L. Flemming, C. P. Chater, W. N. Bain, Cawasjee, A. G. Stokes, H. G. James, J. J. Bell Irving, W. Legge, W. M. Morgan, J. Bell Irving, A. Cohen, G. C. Cox, J. Y. Vernon, E. Neid hart, and H. C. Maclean, secretary.

After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said that at the meeting in March last he stated that Mr. Dickie had, with the consent of his employers, promised to go to Manila and prepare for us a special report on the working of the, Luzon Sugar Refinery at Malabon. That reporwas now in his hands and will be laid before you. for your consideration. He would read the report and make comments on the same, and state the views held on it by the consulting committee and general agents, and also would be glad to answer any questions which might be put by any of the shareholders relating to the company's affairs. In reading the report it must be understood that it was not to be published in the papers, as it would be inadvisable to publish anything that would be deleterious to the company at the present time. The report would be retained by the general agents but always open for the inspection of shareholders. In the first place he would mention that theirbest thanks were due to Mr. Dickie for the promptness he displayed in proceeding to Manila to prepare this report and for the care he had taken to make it as complete. as possible. There was no more qualified man here, or anywhere else, than Mr. Dickie, and he was sure he had conscientiously performed his duty. Mr. Dickie in his report If the London and China Express may be does not agree with the site chosen for the Refinery. He does not consider it a good one, and states that it is too far from Manila and also that it suffers from want of water. He might state that the reports of other people do not agree with that of Mr. Dickie on the question of site, and Mr. Dickie explains how the water difficulty can be met with and a full supply of water procured. The site was selected after a most careful consideration, and several other sites were examined and not one found suitable. Mr. Dickie on being asked as to what site he would recommend had named Mandaloyon, and this could have been bought for a reasonable figure being the property of his firm, Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., and we would only have been too glad to sell it, but, in the face of the disastrous failures connected with it, its being exposed to typhoons and the reports concerning it as a site, we could not do so, and had it been, selected as a site for the Refinery there would not now have been sugar works there. The report of Mr. Dickie states that the machinery of the Refinery is in first class order and arrangements could easily be minde to arrange it more profitably in the works. Mr. Dickie says that at the cost of raw sugar at the time he was there the house could not pay; but since he left Manila contracts have been made for a supply at such a rate as would leave a small profit. The last letters we have had state that the price of raw sugar has been reduced while that of the production has risen. The demand, as Mr. Dickie says, is a fickle one, and he recommends the use of charcoal in refining owing to the change in the Spanish demand. He (the chairman) does not thinkfull justice. has been done by the management in the purchase

of raw sugar. Mr. McGregor Smith says that a ring has been formed in Manila which compelled them to buy at high rates or go without. was happy to be able to mention that Mr. Macgregor, who had great experience in Manila, would proceed to that place this afternoon to make arrangements on behalf of the Company. Mr. McGregor Smith had sent in his resignation last autumn but the general agents could not then accept it as they wished to have the accounts to the end of the year. The general agents had now accepted Mr. McGregor Smith's resignation, as he was sick and was going home almost immediately. Arrangements had been made with a well known firm in Manila to manage the company's affairs, and it was the opinion of the general agents that Mr. Dickie's proposal for the use of charcoal should be carried into effect without delay. The general agents were prepared to advance the necessary sum on easy terms to enable the shareholders to carry out such arrangements as were considered necessary, but they did not hold themselves in any way responsible for the

The concerned in the Weinrich patents will place at the diy, possil of the General Agents a portion of the purchase price that received from the Company to the extent of the estimates of cos-now prepared of the erection of charcoal appliances at Malabons Such return of the purchase money to be disposed of at the dis-cretion of the General Agenta, and, if they so think fit, for the pur-pose of erecting such chargoal appliances at the Company's works at Malabon, or for any other improvement of the Company's pro-perty as the General Agents may consider desirable.

working of the past year. He would put the

following to the shareholders for their considera-

If the suggestions are found desirable by Ma Macgregor, they will be carried out without delay and the general agents will then consider that they have done all that can be expected of them. If the estimates are correct the shareholders will have nothing to pay for the erection of the charcoal appliances, construction of the water supply and such alterations as will enable them to turn

out 10,000 piculs refined sugar per month. Mr. D. Gillies :- Mr. Chairman. Mr. Dickie's report states that the machinery is not well arranged and that Mr. McGregor-Smith has resigned. I would like to know if any arrangements have been made for a new manager as the success of such an establishment generally lies in its having a competent manager. The report would appear to imply that the failure to make the concern pay is due to the arrangement

The Chairman in reply stated that Mr. Dickle had said that the Refinery must be conducted under experienced management, and it was the intention of the general agents, as soon as the charcoal was introduced, to engage the services of an experienced manager. Before finally taking the decision of the shareholders there would be another meeting held when full particulars would be produced. He would like to mention that at the last meeting held, the shareholders were requested to nominate one os two of their number to act on the committee, but none; had been nominated. Any two nominated by the shareholders would be accepted by the general. agents. He felt bound to say that it reflected little credit on the shareholders if they refused to elect two of their number to assist the general agents and consulting committee in their deli-

This concluded the business of the meetinger

LAWN TENNIS.

CANTON v. THE BUFFS.

An interesting double handed match at laws ennis between Lieuts. Bunbury and Allen of The Grand Old Buffs" and Messrs. A. B. Tomkins and Holland of the Shamien Lawn Tennis Club was played at Canton on Thursday last, and ended in an easy victory for the last named by three sets to one,

It was arranged to play the best of five sets, and owing to their recent decisive victory in Hongkong over Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Douglas Jones, the Buffs represent atives, who came to conquer with all their blushing honors thick upon them, were decidedly the favorites, especially as it was known that Tomkins was not in first rate condition. Owing to recent rains the ground was well

and rather slippery, so that quick or particularly hands that under proper management, together brilliant play was out of the question. However, it was quickly seen that, so far as skilful play was concerned, the Canton men were far superior to their opponents. Tomkins played up splendidly, his volleying being a marked feature, while the quickness of his returns and his judicious "placing" proved very effective. The home couple won the first set easily by 6 games to 2, playing well together, whilst the military players were decidedly irregular. Allen especially making a feeble show. The second set was better contested, an the tide and all will be well. exciting struggle ending in favor of Bunbury and Allen by 6 to 5. Tomkins had matters all his own way in the third set, his fine forward play being simply irresistible, and Canton was one set to the good with 6 games to love. In the fourth heat Bunbury pulled himself together a bit and tried hard to retrieve the fortunes of the day, but it was of no avail as they were clearly overmatched, and the set ended in favor of Tomkins and Holland by 6 games to 5, and the match by 3 sets to 1.

Tomkins is immeasurably the best player of the four, and we should place Bunbury, Holland and Allen in the order named. "There was a fair number of spectators on the ground and of course the victory of the local men was exceed-

ingly popular.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN

A FRENCH PRIEST KILLED.

I have just arrived in Yünnan Fu, having completed the whole journey from the capital of Shansi in four months and a half. Shocking news has met me here. There has been a fearful massacre of Christians within the jurisdiction of Lung-kang-Hsien, a few days journey west of Ta-li Fu. A young French priest and some scores of native converts have, I am assured, fallen victims to the fury of the mob, and all houses belonging to Christians between Lungkang and Ta-li have been destroyed by fire. seems that for a long time great animosity has been manifested against the native churches, and threats have been made to slay, all Christians and destroy all their property. Matters came to a crisis about thirteen days ago—I am not sure of the date, for I have just arrived -when a mob of two hundred persons attacked and murdered the Rev. Father Ter rasse and seven Christians who were with him. The rioters then pursued their course of destruction, their numbers increasing as they went along -butchering every convert they met, and firing all property owned by Christians all along the five or six days' journey to Ta-li Fu, where the trouble happily stopped. My informant says that the Christians defended themselves in some places so vigorously that their assailants were forced to desist from further outrage.

Yünnan Fu is in a terrible state of excitement, and I am' told that another massacre was apprehended yesterday; but the ill-feeling was fortunately smothered by the authorities, who will probably take the proper means for arresting the instigators of the outrage who are said to be well known. The affair is not likely to cement the friendship of France and China.-N. C. Daily

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE LOSS OF THE "MATARAM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGRONG TELEGRAPH." SIR.—In the China Mail of the 7th the folowing letter signed "An Old Salt" is published - I notice by your noon extra that the Dutch Schooner Mataram has been wrecked on the Pratas shoal and that the captain and chief mate left the schooner to come here to look for assistance. Does not this look bad that two heads should run away and leave the other poor devils to look out for themselves? One generally supposes that the captain should be the last man to leave the ship." In reference to this, perhaps you will find room in your columns for a few words from one who knows something about the circumstances connected with the loss of the above named schooner !

It appears to me that it is a very unfair thing for a newspaper editor to allow an anonymous correspondent to slander a man who happens to be under a misfortune; and when such slander is utterly false but at the same time calculated to do harm to the person assailed, the newspaper incurs a very serious responsibility. I have never seen newspapers: made the means for spiteful and malicious attacks: on people by anonymous correspondents excepting in Hongkong, and I think only in the China Mall, and feel sure the public cannot approve of such disgraceful proceedings.

"An Old Salt "might have been more generous. than to have thrown such nesty insinuations on men under misfortune, especially as he was quite ignorant of the circumstances to which he made allusion. So that there should be no mistake as to the actual truth, I beg to state for "Old Salt's" information that the Captain of the Mataram was actually the last man to leave the wrecked yessel, and also that neither the Capt, nor the Chief Mate "ran away " from the crew, and "left the poor devils to look out for themselves; ", but actually risked their lives to try and obtain needed assistance, doing the only thing that could be done under the circumstances and being the only two men belonging to the ship able to do it

After reading this and the report of the loss of the Mataram," An Old Salt," if he knows what shome is, should feel heartily ashamed of himself

THE LUZON SUGAR REFINERY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Referring to your very excellent leader in last night's issue on the above subject. think that many like myself applied for sharesin the company with the full assurance that a firm held in such high esteem in the East as Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. would only support by their influence the promotion of a genuine undertaking. Unfortunately, through bad management—we are told—the past year's working has been a failure; it is also stated that a ring had been formed in Manila to crush the Company, and it was on this account the raw sugar cost so much. We are not told who formed this ring,-but no doubt time will show. At all events we are now assured it is broken; and by the noble generosity of the Agents, who wish practically to prove their sincerity in upholding the shareholders interests, the whole affair is to be pretty well re-modelled, without costing us " a single dollar."

From the constant information from private and other sources it is acknowledged on all with the proposed alteration of the machinery, the Refinery can be made to justify the fullest confidence of the Agents. They have evidently taken the matter up in real carnest, and I doubt not but that a few months will more than justify the faith many of us have throughout put in their assurances. If the shareholders will only have patience and wait -instead of so recklessly becoming the victims of the present panic, their fullest hopes in the future prospects of the company will I think be realized.

"After a storm—there always comes a calm." Let holders of Luzon, shares wait for the turn of

Yours, &c., A SHAREHOLDER. Hongkong, 19th May, 1883.

MR. HO AMEI AND THE LEGISLATIVE

COUNCIL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—Referring to your ableleader of the 10th inst, allow me to say that your review of the qualifications of the several candidates for the post of Chinese member of the Legislative Council was well defined. I quite concur with your opinion that Mr. Ho Amei is the best man. It is needless for me to add anything after all you said about his character and abilities, still I may say, and without fear of contradiction, that, a more honest, intelligent, and independent Chinese gentleman cannot be found in the Colony, and I feel confident that his appointment to represent our interests in the Legislative Council would give universal satisfaction throughout the Chinese

Thanking you for inserting these few lines: Yours faithfully.

A CHINESE RESIDENT. Hongkong, 21nd May, 1883.

THE CHINESE GRAND SECRETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGRONG TELEGRAPH" Sir,-The Shanghai Afercury of the 9th inst. in commenting on Li Hung-chang styles him "China's Shame." This has brought to my mind the fact that Li has on various occasions been known to quote the great Emperor's saying and assert that "the Yellow River is China's Sorrow." The Grand Secretary may truly be credited with knowing that China has a sorrow ! This daring, unprincipled and conceited puppet this bolstered up (with six advisers) impostor on the Chinese Nation has indeed the best claim to

be styled "China's Sorrow."

Li Hung-chang has been known, when speaking of Chung How's Livadia Treaty to say he entered into an insane convention with the Russians, but I leave it to an intelligent and discriminating public to decide this issue :-- Who do you think the most likely to enter into an insane convention; a man, highly cultivated from his early youth, a statesman by birth and education, a man who inherited wealth and who was entrusted solely, with the performance of a very delicate diplomatic duty; or a man to a great extent selfmade by squeering the lower classes, by winking at the cultivation of the poppy around his own yamen : a man who after brutally and dishonourably murdering the officials at Soochow, whose lives, he, in concert with Colonel Gordon R.E., had pledged his word of honour to spare, fled like a cur from the wrath of Colonel Gordon, a (to use Disraeli's words) sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command (with the aid of his six prompters) an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and to glorify himself? Which, I repeat, of these two men do you consider the most likely to enter into an insane convention?

As I write I hear that Li is appointed to take supreme command of a large army in Annam to oppose the French; if this be so I expect ha will keep at least five miles in the rear of all fighting, as he did in the rear of Colonel Gordon's ever victorious army. To do this would be wise on his part, for then when retreat is sounded he will have a good start and thereby an excellent opportunity of preserving his valuable existènce.

Were it not for the wide spread mischief created by this ambitious intriguer, whose belstered un position in this-semi-barbarous country carries weight (not any estimable qualities in himself) and that I consider it necessary to denounce this iniquitous Viceroy who has paid English journals. to speak favourably of him a fact which would stand anywhere as conclusive evidence as to the veracity of all my remarks about him) I would not occupy valuable time in noticing Li Hung Chang at such length:

Li is credited by some as being a man of liberal mind and only prevented from pushing forward western civilization by the Government at Peking., A greater fallacy never existed; this man and Tso T'sung T'ang are immensely antiforeign in principle and Li holds the power of a despot in China. I believe he is merely waiting for the day when he will try to instal him. self as Supreme Ruler of the Flowery Land. shedding blood mercilessly if necessary in order to gain this object. He may, however, be aiming at the overthrow of the present dynasty, by a European power. Does he think such a scheme would prove successful? Does he imagine that in the event of such a catastrophe happening he would be countenanced as a man of importance and one whose voice must be beard? If so. I can only give it as my opinion that he will find himself totally mistaken, his power would go, his influence would be driven away from this great. empire like chaff before the wind

Asking you to kindly grant me space in your columns for the foregoing remarks. I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Shanghai, 16th May, 1883 As we desire to encourage freedom of opinion and discussion on all public matters and men. we gladly make room for our correspondent's letter ... We must distinctly state, however, that we do not at all agree with our friend's estimate of Li Hung-chang. Judging from what the shame is, should feel heartily ashamed of himself.

Yours truly,

AYOUNG SALT,

Hongkong, May 9th, 1885.

(PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) STEWARDS .- H. De C. Forbes, Esq., J. M. Ringer, Esq., W. Paterson, Esq., A. McLcod Esq., St. C. Michaelsen, Esq., A. Myburgh, Esq., E. O. Arbuthnot, Esq.

FOURTH DAY-SATURDAY, MAY 5TH, 1883. Our "Off-Day's" racing, which had to be, postponed on account of the heavy rains, came off to-day under most favorable circumstances, the weather being perfect and the course in good going order. The attendance both of foreand igners Chinese was very large, and all seemed to enjoy the day's sport immensely. Picaroon opened the programme by winning the half mile race in a common canter from a good field, but later on in running for the Bookmakers' Cup, a one mile race, he was easily defeated by Musti, a very second class griffin. Picaroon is a fine slashing pony, and of excellent class, for although he cannot at present get beyond half a mile in good company he is only five years old, and so promising that I fully expect to see him stretch the necks of such flyers as Wild Dash, Prejudice, Torpedo, and First Cornet a couple of seasons hence, if he is not raced to a standstill out of his distance, and made a wretched cur by injudicious training. Chatterbox, contrary to general expectation, suffered defeat in the Grand National Steeplechase, the distance in my opinion being beyond the tether of Mr. Mat. Dawson's handsome grey. Earl Eric, admirably ridden by Mr. Nicholson, cut out the work at such a pace that he had his field beaten a long way from home. Astrologer was another animal greatly fancied for the Grand National; but although he managed to negotiate the course he was never in the hunt with Earl Eric and Chatterbox, and finished a bad fourth. The Torpedo. Cup, presented by Mr. St. Andrew, resulted in a great surprise. Black Diamond and Sulla coupled were freely backed against the field; but the little thought of Safety galloped his opponents to a complete standstill, and came in full of running in a shade over 3-18-a performance which stamps the winner a good pony when pro-

ticulars of the various events:-HALF-MILE RACE, for all China Ponics that have run in Shanghai; a Sweepstakes of \$5 each; weight, jost, 7lbs; winners at this Meeting tolbs, extra for one race, 4lbs, additional for each over one. Half-a-Mile.

perly ridden. The Bookmakers' Cup had better

be left alone. How a rank duffer like Musti

managed to beat Second Violin at a mile nobody

can understand, and the time-2.119-only

makes matters more difficult to fathom. Nobody

believes that on his merits the handsome

bay-who showed pretty good form in the

Consolation-could possibly play "second

fiddle" to a brute like Mufti; on this occasion

the instrument must have been out of tune

somehow. The race for the Mafoos Champions

was a very interesting one, old Jolly Friar even-

tually winning easily from Allegro, Ambassador

and a good field. The following are the par-

Mr. Æolus's Picaroon 11st. 8lb...Mr. Dunman Mr. Rodney's Adventurer tost 7lb. Mr. Dallas Mr. St. Vincent's General rost. 4lb.....

Mr. Sampson Mr. Wynne's Footlights, 10st. 7ib..... Mr. Nicholson 

Won in a common canter; three lengths between second and third. Time 61 seconds. The CHEAPSIDE CUP, value, Tls. 100, presented;

for Griffins that have run and not won a Race at this Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kelly's Myrtle 11st. 1lb. ...Mr. Dunman Mr. Henry's Vendetta 11st. 11b. Mr. Nicholson Mr. Kesteven's V. C. 11st. 7lb. ... Mr. Easton Mr. Joss's Antinous, 11st. 4lb....Mr. Meyerink Mr. Bill's Spirituoso 11st. 11b. ....Mr. Gun Mr. Godolphin's Safety 11st. 11b. Mr. Bidwell Mr. Bill's Amoroso tost. 12lb......Mr. Ehlers Mr. Avlys's Black Diamond 11st. 4lb.......

Mr. Pallet's La Rose 10st. 12lb....Mr. Reynell Mr. Edmund's Memo 11st. 4lb. Mr. Wingrove . o Won cleverly by two and a half lengths; a fair third. Time 1.32.

The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, value, Tis. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tis. each; second Pony, Tls. 30; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale, with 71bs. added; twice Round a Course selected by the

Mr. Oar's ch. Earl Eric, 11st. 570..... Mr. Nicholson Mr. Mat. Dawson's gr. Chatterbox, 11st. 11lb.

Mr. Weed's gr. Kebir, 11st 5lb..... Mr. Malherbe Mr. Vyvyan's gr. Astrologer, 11st. 8lb,..... Mr. Wintle

Mr. Oxley's gr. Opisometer, 13st. ib..... Mr. Sampson Mr. Bill's ro. Staccato. (late Scotch Reel).... Mr. Bill's gr. Allegretto, 11st. 81b..... Mr. Ruttonice

Mr. Bill's gr. Ritenuto, 11st. 8lb.....Mr. Gun Won easily by several lengths; a bad third. Astrologer was fourth, and none of the others got over the course.

The BOOKMAKERS' CUP, value, \$100; Presented, for all Ponies that have run and not won a Race at this meeting; weight for in-

second Pony. One Mile. Mr. Edmund's Musti, 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Bidwell Mr. Æolus's Picaroon, 10st. 12lbs.....

Mr. Dunman Mr. Bill's Second Violin, 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Gun Second Violin was backed against the field. but there was a screw loose somewhere and Musti won in a common canter in the wretched time of 3.11%.

The MAFOOS' RACE, for Ponies that have run at this Meeting; winners at this Meeting excluded; weight, 9st. 7lb.; entrance, \$5. Once Round ; native Riders in Racing Colours ; the Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows: -The Winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 2/8ths third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. Paul's Hompipe, 9st. 7lb......Punch Mr. Paul's Castigator, 9st. 13lb. .....Toad Mr. Arthur's Pall Mall, 9st. 8lb. .....Archer Mr. Arthur's Charing Cross, rost. 5lb. Leeshun Mr. Henry's Dictator, ost. 8lb. ... John Scott of for the Manager Peng, who, however, in response

Won by half a length; dead heat for second, place.

One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Avlys's Black Diamond I 1st 4lb.....

Mr. Henry's Salathiel 11st. 1lb. Mr. Ruttonjee Mr. Kelly's Syrings 11st. 1lb...Mr. Sampson to I surrounding a lot of servantless masters.

Won in fine style by a length, with Black Diamond a fair third. Time 3.181.

THE MATOOS' CHAMPION RACE, for China Ponies, the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club; weight, 9st. 7hs.; entrance, \$5.—once round; native Riders in Racing Colours; the Stakes to be handed to the Riders as follows; the Winner, Iths; second rider, 2/8ths; third rider, 1th...

Mr. St. Andrew's Jolly Friar, 9st. 11b. ..... Mr. Bill's Allegro, 9st. 710......Shuman Mr. St. Vincent's Ambassador, 9st. 7th. School Mr. Arthur's Belgravia, 10st. 4th. ... Leeshun Mr. Arthur's Piccadilly, 9st. 7h ......Archer Mr. Stephen's Oriole, 9st. 7h. ..... Monkey Mr. Eleanslea's Northesk, 9st. 7b. ... Chifney Won easily by three lengths, the winner of the

Consolation finishing a good third. The BEATEN STAKES, for all Ponies that have run at this Meeting and have not been placed; Shanghai Mersury. Sweepstakes of \$5 each; weight for inches as per scale. One Mile.

Mr. Stephen's Uno 11st. 11b.....Mr. Reynell Mr. Bill's Spiccato, 11st......Mr. Gun Mr. Kelly's Rosemary, 11st. 7lb.Mr. Sampson Mr. Armin's Maximilian, 11st. 1lb.Mr. Ehlers 0 Mr. Edmund's Swop, 10st. 12lb.Mr. Wingrove

After a show of a race Uno easily beat the. Hongkong Derby impostor by a length and a half, a similar distance separating second and third. Time 2.11.

THE DISTURBANCE AT KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

A few evenings ago we informed our readers that a riot, or, more correctly speaking, an insurrection had broken out amongst the workmen of the Kiangnan Arzenal. We are now in a position to give a strictly authentic account of what still promises to be an affair of importance.

The management of the Arsenal for many years past has been entrusted to Li Ta-jen, under whose auspices new departments have been established and brought into working order, and old ones extended and reformed. The most cordial relations existed between the chiefs and the employes, both native and foreign; although the ideas of the foreign chiefs of departments were not adopted, nor the work carried on with the enthusiasm and energy wished for still the work progressed slowly, if surely, and was of such a standard as to raise the Shanghai Arsenal far above that of its rivals. Beyond this, and, which perhaps is of greater importance than the speed, a quantity of execution, a number of men were gradually being trained to work with an eye to exactness and finish and an honest love of good work, which must have had its moral as well as its technical influence on their charater. They were thus less prepared to submit to the exactions of insolence and ignorance, which, 'dressed in a little brief authority were so soon to disturb the even tenour of their ways.

Attached to the Arsenal is a Translation Department, which prides itself upon being the pure intelligence and reason of the whole establishment, as distinguished from the vulgarly practical or producing pan of it—and, like Dickens's barber, draws the line at the grimy ones.

The presiding genius of this sanctified quadrangle is a Mr. Hsu, into whose control the socalled Polytechnic Institution and its funds have gradually glided—and whose nephew was supposed to be the curator or presiding genius of that sharn also.

He is assisted by his two sons, and they are so clever that he is enabled to confine his attention almost exclusively to the study of the distillation and reduction of the "papaver somniferum" by the pneumatic bamboo process. When it is stated that one son has acquired

netallurgy, astronomy, photography, istry, electricity, heat, physical science and dependency of the Far East. other studies, of which Foreigners of the highest intelligence assume to master but one alone in a life time, it will be seen that such vulgar affairs as the manufacture of torpedoes, Remington rifles, and Armstrong guns must be well within his reach, especially when assisted by his prother, who has been in Europe, where he became sufficiently advanced to return and build, or begin to build, an Arsenal, which unfortunately, the unimportant item of foundations being on a new principle, is now a heap of mins. Now, the senile Tso Tsung-tang sends a Mandarin Peng, formerly connected with the Arrenal at Canton, to dipose and replace Li Tajen as manager. Kiemet, says Li, and retires, to the regret of every one. Peng brings his usual retinue of impecunious squeeze hunters, and with a sympathy for the elder Hsii's tastes, being himself interested in similar studies, places these two encyclopædias, his sons, who never'did five minutes' practical work in their lives, in charge

of all departments with a carte blanche. Then is seen the result of the influence of their highly trained intellects over that of the

regular mechanic. Shut up the Torpedo Factory, as being able to teach nothing more! Close the Rifle Factory as useless and expensive! Throw hundreds of | manded and received? It appears he used men out of employ at a day's notice and make those remaining work an hour earlier in the ches as per scale. Entrance, \$5, to go to the | morning and anhour later at night, 6.30. a.m. to 5.30. p.m., and that at reduced wages ! This was their programme. As they can't do without the Armstrong gun factory, go over and drive the engine faster, insist on heavier cuts and quicker speeds; break tools, straps, and machines, and then insolently and arrogantly abuse for accidents which common sense predicted; and when finally convinced by sctual experience that yulgar mechanic was right. refined intelligence was wrong, allowing the brute to predominate and proceed to blows; ... The practical ! stood it patiently, until 'intellect! appealed to force, and when practice applied it in return, intellect ran for its wits, and infurlated practice remained master of the field. after insisting on the removal of obnoxious intellect. That the lives of these two ignoramuses were spared is due to the interference of Mr. Chai Laoys, the second director, who is much esteen who is badly bruised, but, we are glad to say not seriously hurt. The workmen then shouted Mr. Bill's Second Violin .....Shuman of disappeared more quickly than he came.

what would and did occur-and the Manager, The Torrepo Cur, value, Tis. 100; presented; l'eng and the Hsu clique are using their ut- the battalion. The commander took energetic for all Griffins that have run at this meeting most influence to give a colour to their acts: measures on the spot; and it is said the deand not won a Race; weight for inches as per by trying to arrest and dismiss the workmen scale; entrance, \$5, to go to the second Pony. whom Hell assulted; but the men had him laws. o assaulted is interfered with in any way, every, cent, the remaining balance being punctually Mr. Bill's Animato tist. 1lb. ......Mr. Gun o man in the Arsenal will strike work. And there remitted to Lisbon I. Hongkong spends conly Mr. Stephen's Uno rist. 1lb......Mr. Reynell to the quarrel stands. The workmen have the 23 per cent on the army and navy, but allows

The Hsii who struck the workman was but recently temoved from the Polytechnic and is no more worse than the other two who ordered and abetted his exactions by all means in their

Thus, in a few days-where nothing but peace and progress was known-discontent and mutiny

The men show their superiority to their masters, in that having once demanded the deposition of the obnoxious Hsiis, and the demand being assented to by the frightened Peng, they returned quietly next morning to their work.

They now placard their demand for the cessation of all steps against their fellow workman who was assaulted, under the threat of a universal strike, and as they are determined and resolute, it will be interesting to watch the course of events and see which side wins. On either hand, as it seems to us, the workmen have the best of it and nothing but defeat awaits the new clique of reorganizers who have thus disorganized a previously well-conducted institution.-

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] MACAO, 17th May, 1883.

Warlike news from Timor is coming down upon us thick and fast. The last mail brought intelligence of the revolt of some ten thousand natives, who, after insulting the Portuguese authorities, in their own way, hoisted up a red flag on the approach of a steam yacht conveying troops from Delhi to the province or kingdom of Itucubaba, fired on the landing party and hooted the gunboat as she discharged her broadside, damaging a few of the cocoa-nut trees. The casus belli is said to be owing to undue extortion of taxes by the Portuguese Government, who seem to be at loggerheads in financial matters. having been compelled to borrow money from private individuals in order to pay the Government officials, in February and March last. It is reported that an auxiliary force is going to leave this for Timor shortly. May the god of war lead

them to victory. While Portuguese influence in that island is so fast decreasing, it is encouraging to see how prosperous the natives of Timor are under Dutch rule. There is scarcely ever any sumour of disturbances; on the contrary, the Dutch portion of Timer is conspicuous for its commercial prosperity, and for the contentment of its people. As a colonial nation, the Dutch are now far ahead of their old rivals in the East, their settlements in Java and in Timor greatly surpassing in the wisdom and liberality of their laws, in progress and in civilisation those cramped up Portuguese possessions which go by the pseudonym of

Reverting to Macao, nothing further has trans pired from the intimation that the Governor in Council had taken steps to employ large sums from the Treasury in ameliorating the distresses of this colony, improving the condition of our harbour and in other urgent public works. 'We remain in statu que, and we deserve to do so. Portugal is evidently gambling the colony away. contented so long as the metropolis can draw hard money from our immoral sources of revenue. The home authorities are not in the least interested in the welfare of the colonies. The colonial authorities look only after their own personal interests. Anything that does not promote directly or indirectly their material prosperity, is quite foreign to them. As half of our population derive their means of subsistence from the civil list, their status as citizens is simply mil. Their constitutional liberties are sunk in an abject party spirit. They are apt to nod assent to the most extravagant measures adopted by their ultra-retrograde masters. The other half of the population is unfortunately so poor through the total absence of trade, that they are quite powerless to speak to

protest and to act. How long this state of things will prevail, it is impossible to foretell. But it is carnestly to be hoped, that some providential, sweeping lesson may sooner or later scatter to the winds that ignoall that has ever been known in geology, minious system of colonial policy which the stepmother country is enforcing upon her derelie

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, May 10th, 1883. The past week has been productive of some news in this secluded city, After Governor, Roza's assumption of office, and the ceremonies attending thereto, public attention has again been called to the ominous reports of defalcations in the Treasury. The Committee appointed to inspect the accounts and books of that mysterious institution, the Board of Exchequer of Macao have not completed their labours yet, and it i doubtful whether their report will be published at all. It is suspected by some that the supposed deficit originated mainly through the excessive liberality of a chief functionary, now gone over to the majority, in advancing money to public employes, who adopted the extraordinary system of never returning it. However, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is considered by some as an enormous sum to be so liberally lent without good securities. Governor Graça's voracity is hinted at, as one of the causes of unregistered expenses He simply compelled the Junta to hand him some \$3400 before his departure for Lisbon; of course this abnormal concession was registered but how much more could he not have de have his servants and coolies paid by the public, and even went so far as to charge the supply of wicks for his lamps, to the Colonial Treasury!

The new treasurer has not yet been appointed. Several candidates have laid a claim to that office, doubtless allured by the magnificent

salary of some fifty dollars per mensem. A Government Council met a few days ago and, Mr. Roza's happy thought of suspending the execution of the late plundering. Decree from Lisbon, which demanded fifteen thousand milreis and the whole surplus from the colony, wa unanimously approved; and a telegram was immediately sent to the metropolis requesting special authority for adopting this, measure. was reported yesterday that a reply had been received, authorizing the Governor to modify the Decree in such a way as to meet the presen requirements of the colony. Si vera est fama this is auspicious news, and Governor Roza may be proud of having taken the initiative. But and and I am inclined to take the whole affair cum grano salis, as very little confidence is here entertained towards either the step-mother-country or her colonial representatives.

A revolt was very nearly breaking out at the Now the usual placards foreshadowed plainly Infantry Barracks yesterday, sixty soldiers having refused to march out to a general parade of faulters are going to feelthe severity of our martial;

Mr. Edmifind's Musti 11st, 41b... Mr. Malherbe o an empty lot of engines and factories account. This comparison is really crushing probably come in third in the tea race, if not trial on the Clyde she raised 600 tons in an hour to this retrograde city,

AMOY. Mr. H. Cockburn, Assistant, H. B. M. Consulate, Amoy, arrived on the 7th inst, in the

steamer Hedai Yuen from Shanghai. An Express was sent round yesterday announcing that the Officers of H. M, S. " Cleopatra" propose giving a Dramatic Preformance on Wednesday the 9th instant, in the Club Theatre, for the benefit of the Amoy Chinese Hospital. The Performance will commence with the commedictta A Desperate Game and conclude with the farce Grimshaw Bagshaw and Bradshaw. Admittance St. Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P. M. There will be a dress rehearsal to-day continencing at 6.30 P. M. to which children are invited to come.

We learn that the Commissioner of Customs at this Port has issued a Chinese Proclamation forbidding the export of iron pans locally manufactured by foreigners. " The following is a trans-

Brown, Commissioner of Customs at Amoy decorated with the Precious Star of the First Class, Official of the 3rd Brevet Rank, &c., &c., issues a proclamation.

Whereas a despatch has been received from the Inspector General of Customs, conveying instructions from the Tsung-li Yamen to the Commissioners of Customs at the Treaty Ports as follows : "Whenever foreign merchants convey iron

pans it is to be carefully ascertained whether these are of native manufacture or foreign are tobe regulated in accordance with Treaty Rules. In cases of foreigners bringing iron to the port and there manufacturing it into pans, any attempt to import or export such pans at any of the ports is to be prohibited as soon as discovered." Therefore it is my duty to issue this proclamation for the information of all merchants, and it is generally, which seems to have raised the ire of

hereby notified that from this date iron pans manufactured by Chinese or in foreign countries may by the regulations be freely imported or exported. But pans manufactured locally by foreigners from Iron brought to the port, may neither be exported nor imported. Let all obey this notifica-

Kwangsu oth Year 3rd Moon 20th Day-26th April, 1883.—Gauette:

FOOCHOW.

We are pleased to note that the Foochow-Amoy Courier Line has opened for the season the first courier having been despatched on Tuesday afternoon last.

The scandalous case of illegal seizure of merchandise the property of a British merchant, to which we alluded in our last issue, has been amicably settled by the simple restoration of the property. We hope that the Chinese Authorities now clearly understand that in the event of a repetition of such offence, and violation of the Treaty, amends similar to those recently accepted, will henceforth be of no avail, and that

the consequences will be serious. We hear that the Taotai Yeh has just lost his mother, and will go into mourning for three years. This Mandarin, assisted by the Taotai Fan, has always treated business matters with foreigners in a satisfactory manner, and it would have been desirable that Fan should have been pointed to succeed Yeh as Grain Taotai. regret to learn, however, that the high authorites have selected P' An, formerly Lekin Wei Yuen, as Yeh's successor. We hear that P' An has had no experience in dealing with foreign affairs-knows nothing of the Treaty-and has never been suspected of possessing any special ability. - Herald.

SHANGHAI.

The watermark at Hankow on the 5th instar was 25 ft. Q in.

Mr. O. N. Denny, United States Consul General, we are glad to hear, will arrive here in the next M. B. steamer, to resume his duties at this

The Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable will landed at Woosung at once, so as to enable the We are informed that the terms to be paid by the foreign cables to the Chinese are less onerous than those we stated the other day.

We are informed that the German barque Francis and Amanda, from Yokohama to Newchwang, was lost on the 21st ult. She ran ashore on a bank about ten miles from the Newchawng lightship, during a fog, and became a total wreck She has since been sold by auction, fetching about Tls. 200.

At the dog refuge near the City Gates, there are 450 dogs, most of them mad. They pass the day principally in biting each other. Some twenty Ratepayers ought to sign a requisition for an Extraordinary General Meeting of Ratepayers in order to have an order given to the police to kill without delay all the stray dogs in the Settlements, and so do all that can be done to repress this ghastly system of propagating that horrid cause of death hydrophobia.

The Stosch, German frigate, arrived here yesterday from Amoy. She was anchored in the fairway opposite the P. & O. Jetty. A rather dangerous place for ships proceeding up the harbour. She has, however, now been removed to one of the naval buoys. H. M. S. Vigilant, dethe flag ship Audacious near the Chusan Islands. with Admiral Willes on board, which was expected at Woosung to-day, and if so she will be in the harbour to-morrow or Wednesday.

rangement with the Eastern Extension Teleto stretch a land line from the Arsenal to the moved their cable to the Yangtsze Cape. The distance is 136 // from Shanghai via the Arsenal to the Yangtste Cape. All messages will then have to be dispatched by the Chinese lines. which will be worked by Chinese operators, instructed at the Arsenal, we believe. The Chi-

Mr. Tell's Lucifer rost, 91b........Mr. Ruegg o best of it, for the officials can only mitigate their about 16 per cent to ordinary public works, and S. N. Company. She is a new steamer, having present moment, object to take her, on account only made one voyage to Australia previous to of the unsalisfactory result of the install. She was Mr. Kelly's Myrtle 11st, 11b..... Mr. Dunman o men, and if they do that, the Arsenal is at once tion, some minor expenses, not being taken into her present trip. She is a fast book, and will guaranteed to raise soo tons per hour, and at a

The Municipal Council have accepted the resignation of Mr. A. B. Stripling, who has ably discharged the duties of Inspector of Pelice of the Hongkew, division, for nearly twenty years. We hear that Mr. Fowler, Inspector attached to the Central Station, is going to take charge of the Hongkew district, and Mr. Wilson, Inspector at Louza Station, will take Mr. Fowler's

place at the Central, a shart owners For some months past some heavy machinery has been lying at the Hongkew Wharf awaiting an opportunity to ship it to Hankow. It is now being put on board the Glenfruin, which leaves in a few days. One piece of the machinery is said to weigh six tons, and none of the river steamers would risk its conveyance up the river. It is consigned to the Ten Pressing Company at Hankow.

The Woosung Bar, which has been immortalized by a thousand and one paragraphs in the Shanghai papers, has formed the subject of many a leader when there was nothing else to writ about, has been cursed by every skipper who came to port, has been the cause of delay and loss of time and money to thousands, has cos shipowners and insurance companies untolsums of money for ships stranding, and been god-send to Shanghai pilots, tugboat and cargo boat owners, is going to be dredged after al The Anding, steam dredger, is going down there at anyrate to-morrow to commence operations but we shall not be too sanguine; the bar is still there, and we shall not "prophecy till after the

The visit of His Excellency Tso Tsung Tang to the Arsenal at Kiangnan has resulted in sweeping changes in the management of that establishment. For many years past Mr. Li has held the position of Chief Manager, and he has won the esteem; and respect of foreigners the foreign-hating Viceroy, who has remov him from the post and appointed a Mr. Peng as his successor. Mr. Peng took over the management about a week ago, and it is said that one of his first official acts was to dismiss some of the foreign employes, and raise to power a son and nephew of the well-known translator Hsu. These changes do not seem to have been met with general approval, and dissatisfaction is said to have spread through the various departments of the works. Placards were posted protesting against the action that had been taken, and as no notice was taken of them, we hear that two or three rather serious disturbances have taken place, and that the son and nephew of Mr. Hsi have been maltreated. Alt is reported that these demonstrations on the part of the men are to be continued till their demands are complied with and the new manager Mr. Peng seems to be helplessly in their hands.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. McClatchie, H.B.M.'s Consul at Chefoo, and son of the Rev. Canon McClatchie, late of Shanghai. He had been in ill-health for some time, and his death is believed to have been accelerated by excitement on account of some disturbances which took place at Chefoo, and in which the Chebsien seems to have played a very injudicious part. The trouble arose out of a quarrel between some boatmen, and one man died from wounds inflicted with a boathook wielded by another boatman, in a general males between the crews of two boats. The boatman who was guilty of manslaughter was in the employ of Mesirs. Fergusson & Co., and it seems that a crowd of natives gathered at the hong, while the conduct of the Chehsien was such as to encourage them in disorder. This hot-headed official also endeavoured to intimidate the British Consul into signing a certain document regarding the fatal occurrence. and the excitement due to these events is believed to have accelerated Mr. McClatchie's death, he being subject to heart disease. The gunboat Zephyr put in a timely appearance at Chefoo, and landed some marines, but they were soon called on board again, as quiet had been restored. —Courier.

The steamship Fuyew, Captain Croad, which arrived here to-day the 11th inst. from Hongkong, reports that when near Breaker Point: company to commence working until the Yang- she took four men off a waterlogged fishing taze Cable is ready to receive the shore ends. | boat, and went into Swatow and landed them. The news of Sir Harry Parkes' appointment rather startled the officials here ! It was like a galvanic shock to some. The news was wired to Nanking on Sunday morning, but not by the Taotai ; perhaps by the Viceroy's banker.

The Imperial commands to Li Hung-chang are dated the 1st of this Chinese moon, and we expect he will be here the day, after to-morrow. The First Grand Secretary is still at his home in Anwhuy, but couriers have been sent to him. The huildings in course of construction at Pootung for the China Tannery Company are rapidly approaching completion, and are expected to be completed by the middle of next month. The steamer Glenariney brought out 17 cases

of machinery for the above company. The high commands of the Emperor were conveyed a day or two since, to the First Grand Secretary: Li. Hung-chang, by telegraph. The Grand Secretary was ordered to take command of the troops of three Vicerovalties in the South. vir : the Liang Kwang. Yunnan, and Szechwan. He is commanded to settle the difficulty about Annam and to put himself at the head of the troops; then the troops will follow him action.-We have just received a letter from our spatch gun-boat, arrived here to-day. She left Tientsin correspondent, saying that he was to ling, and memorialized against the railroad. return from leave at once, and settle the Franco-China-Annam difficulty, either amicably or to fight France. The Court are evidently determined that Li Chung-t'ang is to settle the diffi-The Chinese Telegraph Co., has made an ar- culty he has worked up so sedulously himself.-Some months ago, during the winter. graph Co., we understand. The Chinese Co. is | we mentioned that the Court were dissatisfied at Li Hung-chang's foreign policy; and we wanted Yangtsze Cape. The Eastern Extension have to know who was Emperor of China? Li Hungchang or the occupant of the Throne. -- Mercury. The water-mark at Hankow on the 7th was 26ft. 11in, and at Klukiang on the 8th 28ft. 6in. The other day, in mentioning the fact that the steam dredger An-ding had gone down to Woosung to commence the operations, in dredg-

nese Government Telegraph will receive 5 per ling the bar, we remarked that we were not too cent on the cost of all the messages, which at | sanguine, the bar was still there, and we would present rates would amount to \$36,500 a year. not prophecy till after the event. Faith will A foreign Superintendent is to be stationed at remove mountains, it is said; but we don't know each telegraph office on the Cape-Shanghai that it will remove the Woosung bar not that line. The Great Northern Telegraph Co. will this steam dredger will do it either. The visit be asked to move its cable to the Yangtsze Cape of the Anding to Woosung was in the form of and if necessary will be paid for doing so. In an official trial trip prior to her being handed future all cables are to be landed at the Yang- over to the Chinese authorities. She left Shangtaze Cape, and no line constructed thence to hai on Tuesday afternoon, being in command of ready in ten days after the contract with the Clyde, and Pilot Dalrymple was engaged to take Eastern Extension is stamped by the Viceroy herdown and let her see how the bar lay. She anand the Taotai. The latter has it now in hand, chored all night at the man-of-war anchorage, and We may remark that the place at which the ca- on Wednesday morning preparations were made to bles are to be laid is called Yangisse Kou, or commence operations on the bar, A thick fog mouth of the Yangtaze by the Chinese -- Mer- settled down, which caused delay until ten o'clock. and she was then taken over to the bar, where 16,298 native passengers arrived and 13,774 the water was 13 feet in depth, and a strong left Tientsin during last year. A passage ticket tide was running at the time. She lifted some for a Chinaman from Shanghai to Tientsin costs | mud, but the trial was not satisfactory, and the under safeguard, and more placards are being To-day's Macaense contains an elaborate arti- from Tls. 7 to Tls. 10, and from Tls. 1.60 to Tls. amount of mud taken up was not definitely ascertained. After working for two or three hours. Mr. Godolphin's Safety 11st. 11b, Mr. Bidwell 1 printed and distributed stating the terms of the Cle about the public expenditure of Macao. You 2.85 from Chefoo to Tientsin.

Mr. Ring's Sulla 11st. 71b.....Mr. Meyerink 2 men; viz, that the Hails shall be removed, which will be surprised to bear that out of \$482,000 Eighty-eight sailing vessels arrived at Tientsin she proceeded to Brush Island to deposit the mild, has really been done, for their career must now, spent yearly here and in Timor, the army and during the year 1882, aggregating a tonnage of and then came up the river to Shanghai, and she Mr. Dallas 3 according to Chinese custom and law be virtually navy absorb 58 per cent, while public works 29,090 tons, of which the German flag represented is now moored in the lower limits of the harbour. Mr. Henry's Siletto 11st. 4lb. Mr. Nicholson o over, and that, if the workman whom Heli get only 3 per cent, and public instruction 1 per 11,770 tons, while the British covered to,309 She lies there at the risk of the builders, who tons of the balance.

have an engineer on board guaranteed to work her the steamship Albany, which has gone to for three months after she has been handed over Hankow to load teas, belongs to the Mutual to the Chinese authorities. The latter at the

MANILA.

(Translated from El Comercio.) The Spanish brig Angel which left Legaspi bound for Dagupan on the 23rd ulto, encountered

the recent typhoon which swept over the Philippines, and on the 26th after taking in a h sea which disabled her rudder, sank a few minutes afterwards. With the exception of two sailors, who succeeded in reaching the shore on planks, all hands are supposed to have gone down with the ship. The Captain was last seen by the survivors vainly attempting to repair the disabled

The Spanish schooner Julia, which was dismasted in the China Sea, was picked up in a helpless condition by the steamer Emuy and towed into Manila.

It has been notified that vessels arriving from Cebu will be subjected to eight days quarantine. Cholera has for the first time made its appearance in Cebu, and deaths are occurring at an alarming rate. A Spanish Insurance Company, with a capital

of two millions of dollars, is talked of in our mercantile circles. Preliminaries have not yet been finally agreed on.

A correspondent writes from Surigao that the late typhoon has caused immense destruction in that neighbourhood. The new church, which was in course of construction, has been totally destroyed, and there is acarcely a house left standing in the place. The sea swept into the town carrying everything before it.

An Indian who recently gave himself out as a man of wondrous medical skill at Pandacan has come to grief, and is now in durance vile. It is said that the authorities propose dealing with this impostor in summary fashion. It appears that the so-called eminent physician prescribed for a man suffering from typhus fever a sound thrashing to cast out the devils from which the poor patient was suffering.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

All is gulet at present with regard to the troubles about the murdered native cargo-boat-man. The Chinese gunboat Tracking, with Admiral Ting and Captain Lang on board, arrived from Taku on the other The Chinese gunboat Chen-pie, arrived from Taku on the same date. The Chinese gunboat Chao-yung, left for Port Arthur on the 7th and returned on the 8th inst. The Customs Cruiser Fel-hoo, arrived from Amoy via Shanghai on the 7th instant, and leit to-day for the S.E. Promontory, where a light-house will be built in a short time. The Chinese gunboats will leave for their station. Wei-ha-wei in a few days. The British gunboat

Linnet arrived last night from Shanghai. Sailing yessels in harbour :- German barque Hilda Maria, loading for Amoy: Russian sch. Olga, from Tientsin; Norway barque Krik, loading for Amoy; Siamese barque Taywatt, loading for Swatow : German barque Ino. loading for Swatow: German barque Orient, loading for Amoy : Japanese barque Kumasaka Maru, Irom Nagasaki i American schooner Luise, from Taiwan-foo : British barque Calherine Marden, from Yokohama.—Mercury.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 28th The German barque Francis and Amanda, of Hamburg, 370 tons register, John Burgwardt, master, bound to this port in ballast from Yokoharns, went ashore, on the 21st instant, in thick weather on a bank eight miles from the lightship, and, becoming a total wreck, was - bah

doned on the 24th instant. The captain, officers, and crew arrived here safely in a junk on the 24th instant, with a few clothes, the ship's papers, log-book, and chro-

The wreck was sold by auction on the 25th instant, and was bought by Chinese for Tis. 200, a very good price considering the stormy wear ther.—The Star in the Easting half the

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

(?) May 5th, 1883. The Hashing is ordered to go to Nanking, and take H.E. Li Hung-chang. Another Imperial Dispatch was forwarded from the Emperor to Li-Hung-chang, telling him not to come to Tientsin, but to leave for the South which means either Canton or Annam. He is to raise the armies there to over 200 Camps, or too cooresch Camp is supposed to be 500 men. It is rumoured here that on account of the Chinese refusing the most favoured nation clause to Japan and so on, there may be war with Japan

An enquiry was held to day at the Customs Tactai's Yamen into the collision case of the Hingshing and the junk; the result is not known

The Censors seem to be going for the Seventh Prince. Cheng Pai Ling has memorialized that the opening of the Tzei Tan mines will interfere with the Fung-shui of the Western Tombs. Since that another Censor has joined Cheng Palwill be very interesting to see how the Empress will act, and what the Seventh Prince will decide

to do. The state of the "It is said Cheng Pai Ling was here about to days ago and had an interview with Mr. Tong King-sing, because he and his friends were not wanted. The Chinese seem to attribute Cheng Pai Ling's Memorial to this. See how much the Censor wants him to stand for satisfying the Feng-shui. He must

come down with the dust -- ED. S.M.]

May 4th, 1883. It appears that there are some brighter prospects after all for the Kai Ping mines, in the new shall sunks, with seams Nos. 3, 5, and 8 in the old shaft they are turning out a better quality of coal-about 300 tons a day ... With the prob ability of receiving permission to work the N.E. iron mines the shares are going up again here from, The 110 last week they have gone up to Tisar to this week; and holders refuse to sell The new Canal, is not quite finished; therefore only small quantities are coming down. The Chinese residents here have become interested in mining, buying and seiling shares, as reports arrive from the various mines commenced here. The Copperant Silver Mine shares are down ino buyers at 30 per cent discount; many are desirous to sell even at 40 pen cent below par, so as to enable them to secure Kai Ping shares What speculators the Chinese really are i

To-day Alle various Consult and the Customs Taotal met at 2. p.mi. to discus, and advise the Customs Taotsi to accept the application by the Russian Consul which was rejected at the last meeting, and since then approved by all the Foreign Ministers i namely, that the Wharfare Dues to be collected on Jes be. I per mile instead of oils per cent on Tis 50 duty payable. duty being payable at a value of Tis. 50 per picul against an average of Ila-20. The Tao-tal is to accept the Russian merchangs applica-tion, and he is, with the Consuls, to it a scale, at which rate necessites while ge dues have to be read on read which it will no donbe be sa-tissatorily at ranges to pay + Mark y